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Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

CHICAGO PRODUCE AND PROVISION TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of produce for the past week, compared with those of the week previous and the corresponding week in 1858, will be found in the following tables:

	RECEIPTS.			SHIPMENTS.		
	Past Week.	Prev. Week.	Same week, '58.	Past Week.	Prev. Week.	Same week, '58.
Flour, bbls.	13,602	12,625	7,406	10,799	10,621	4,556
Wheat, bu.	83,563	147,765	43,515	149,304	264,147	82,745
Corn, bu.	147,737	185,104	27,753	150,416	218,421	32,366
Oats, bu.	17,474	26,327	8,663	19,904	43,096	600
Rye, bu.	2,473	2,341	230	1,807	2,027	1,027
Barley, bu.	10,972	15,716	14,023	26,265	33,416	721
Live Hogs, No.	12,127	15,625	14,765	7,577	6,353	1,767
Beef, No.	223	1,344	3,778			
Cattle, No.	2,254	4,161	2,643	1,000	1,000	777

Navigation may now be considered closed—all vessels having nearly all laid up for the season. There are, however, shipments being still made by propellers, but that will probably also cease this week.

From the table given above, it will be seen that there is a heavy falling off during the week in the receipts of all kinds of produce. The bad condition of the roads, doubtless, contributed much towards this result, as well as the decline which took place in prices about ten days ago.

The markets for all kind of Produce have been generally quiet and inactive. Flour has been dull, without any material change in quotations. Wheat ruled quiet and steady for the greater part of the week,—closing, however, more buoyant, with an advance of 4 to 5c on the ruling prices a week ago. Corn has declined 5 to 6c on new, and about 10c on old. Oats quiet and steady, with a good city demand. Rye scarce and advanced 2 to 3c. Barley in good demand and advanced about 3c during the week. Highwines have declined 1 1-2 to 2c, and Alcohol, 2 to 3c.

The Provision market, however, has been more buoyant. Live and Dressed Hogs have advanced 30 to 40c since Wednesday last. Mess Pork is in good demand and nominally 50c higher—with a good demand for Louisville and Canadian account. Cut Meats advanced 1-4c—closing firmer. Lard ruled dull throughout the week, but yesterday the market was buoyant. Tallow in good demand and firm.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs since the 1st inst., compared with those of last year during the same period:

	1859.	1858.
Received from Nov. 1 to Nov. 26.....	30,151	19,392
Shipped during same period.....	12,413	10,701
Left over for packers and butchers	24,806	22,679

The amount left over during the past week for packing and city trade was 9,863 Hogs.

The beef packers are still at work, and it is estimated that upwards of 38,000 head cattle have thus far been killed.

OLD BROWN TO BE GAGGED.

The evident meaning of the dispatch which we publish elsewhere relative to the hanging of John Brown is, that the brave old man is to be *gagged* on the gallows. A file of soldiers is to be drawn around the scaffold to keep all persons at least *one mile* from the place of execution. It is added that under such an arrangement it will be impossible for any one to hear anything the dying man may have to say before taking leave of the world. Virginia has had one speech too many from John Brown. The device put forth by Gov. Wise in extenuation of this proceeding—to wit, that in case of an attempted rescue the soldiers will be compelled to shoot the prisoner, and if the crowd were near the gallows somebody might get hit,—is the merest tom foolery. Equally with John Brown's bullets, Virginia fears his ideas. Having placed herself out of reach of the former, she is bound not to take another dose of the latter. She will rather go a mile out of the world to choke him to death! It would be quite in keeping with the other arrangements if the military were privately ordered to fire on the hangman as soon as the breath is out of Brown's body—on the principle that dead men tell no tales.

Railroads.
E AND MISSISSIPPI
...November 16th, 1859, trains will run as
LEAVE RACINE.
...leaving at Clinton train leaving Chicago
...for the Central R. R. for the West and
...leaving at Freeport at 4 P. M. in time for
LEAVE FREEPORT.
...arrival of trains from Dunleith, and con-
...with trains on the Milwaukee &
...R., for Milwaukee and Chicago.
...connection for Beloit.
...reserve Beloit for Racine at 7:10 A.
...Clinton with train on Chicago and North-
...Chicago—arriving at Chicago at
...Racine at 11:40 A. M.
...connect with points on the Mississippi River
...by any other route, and with the quickest
ROBERT HARRIS, Supt.
SON, Gen'l Manager. Sept 27.
URGH, FORT WAYNE
CHICAGO RAILROAD.
...and fast express from Chicago to Pittsburgh
LVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
...Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington
...between towns of Pennsylvania, New Jer-
...and New York.
...taking this route, will have the benefit of
...comfort of no additional cost.
...ough.
...the corner of Canal and Van Buren
...as follows:
...Express, daily (Sundays excepted)
...Express, daily (Sundays excepted)
...Express, daily (Sundays excepted)
...and Lake Shore
...Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and
...other towns in New England, via New
...and Erie Railroads.
...Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount
...Steubenville, and Wheeling and Chesapeake
...connect at Forest with trains on Mad
...Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati,
...Lima, Indiana and Cincinnati; also
...LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE
...Passage tickets will first-class berths procured
...passing through many of the largest and
...United States.
...Chicago, on any of the roads will be
...Company's Office, corner of Randolph and
...Chicago, where time tables, through rates
...passage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and
...Passengers are accompanied each train.
...the Pittsburgh Ticket Office of the
...Company's Office, corner of Randolph and
...Chicago, where time tables, through rates
...the corner of Canal and Van Buren streets
...
...for tickets by Fort Wayne.
...PATRICK, Ticket Agent.
...W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago.
...of Freight Agent, Chicago.
AGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
...ber 14th, 1859, Trains will leave at 7:30 AM
...of Milwaukee and intermediate stations, at
...Cross Milwaukee Railroad.
...Accommodation train leaves at 4:00 PM.
...T. CYRUS JR., Supt.
AGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
...MONDAY, November 14th, Passenger trains
...will run from Chicago as follows:
...Express, for Burlington and Quincy,
...Sundays excepted, at
...Express, for Burlington and Quincy,
...Sundays excepted, on Monday.
...Agent, Canal Street, Chicago.
G. H. HAMMOND,
...Gen'l Sup't.
AGO & ROCK ISLAND,
...GORIA & BUREAU VALLEY,
...& MISSOURI RAILROADS.
...SUNDAY, Nov. 20th, 1859, Passenger Trains
...will leave Chicago as follows:
...Express, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle,
...Rock Island and Davenport.
...Express, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria,
...Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Washington
...Sundays excepted, for Joliet.
...JOHN T. LEACH, Superintendent,
...Depot, Canal Street, Chicago.
GREAT 1860
...al Short Line Route
...VIA
...FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND
...PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS.
...ALL EASTERN CITIES.
CLARKE & CO.,
...THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,
...to contract freights through, by authority of
...Boards and their officers.
72 Dearborn Street,
...corner of Fort Wayne, C. R. R., Chicago—or at
...Fort Wayne Depot, corner of Fifth and
...Agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in
...Jersey City, No. 3 Exchange Place, New York—No. 3
...Street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Bos-
...Fourth street, Baltimore, and at the various
...in the United States.
...Chicago, Nov. 1, 1859.
ND TRUNK RAILWAY,
...OF CANADA.
...BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE
WESTERN STATES.
...after the 7th of November, the Agent for Liv-
...the Grand Trunk Railway in New York will
...LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the follow-
...
...00, per ton measurement.....£0 4 0
...RE, in cases and casks, per 2,000 lbs.....0 2 0
...per ton measurement.....0 2 6
...per 100 lbs.....0 1 0
...includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance,
...Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particu-
...Bill of Lading for their goods via Portland
...44, prepaid, direct to the Agent of the Grand
...Depot, in Portland, in order that the Cus-
...tions may be complied with without any delay,
...goods will not be cleared.
...less than once a fortnight.
...forwarded to Liverpool on very reasonable terms.
...further information, to
JAMES WARRACK,
...Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill.
...ASHINGTON, Gen'l Freight Agt, Montreal, C.E.
...
ERIES, Provisions, &c,
WELL SNOW,
GROCER
...AND—
...mission Merchant
...DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
LE AND FANCY GROCERIES
...Of Every Variety,
...AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH!
GOODS WARRANTED.
...AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
CELEBRATED CAST-STEEL AXES,
...the best Axe ever offered in this market.
NEWELL SNOW.
...No. 113 Dearborn street.
B. WINTON
GROCER,
...STATE STREET.....NO. 109
...in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of
...ted Groceries, Provisions,
FLOUR,
...ODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
...Offering at very low figures for
CASH! CASH! CASH!
...—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial,
...Gunpowder, Oolong,
...Fine Coffees, Sugars, Molasses,
...Old Government Java,
...Mocha, Rio, Santos,
...Maracaibo, Laguayra,
ORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS,
...CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES.
...at wholesale at as low rates as any house in
W GROCERY HOUSE.
...sons, Pitkin & Hankey,
...South Water Street....No. 16
...d door east of Michigan Avenue,
...ention to their stock of STAPLE AND FANCY
...RIES, which is complete in every department,
...to in part as follows:
...R. O. Sugars, cream to choice,
...and Porto Rico Sugars,
...N. Y. Refined Sugar—standard qualities,
...Refined and N. Y. Sugar House MOLASSES,
...Refined and N. Y. sugar House Molasses,
...Java, Mocha and Rio and as low as any Roasters
...in the city,
...Rio, Laguira, O. G. Java, well selected and
...of the best brands in market.
...Syrups, all of the best brands in market.
...will find our goods "CHEAP AS THE
...ET," and the attention of Cash Buyers is par-
...solicited to
...
It's 16 South Water Street
ORCESTER SAUCE.
MADE BY
E. W. DIXIE.
...ment this Sauce to the attention of Hotels, Re-
...Families and others, as equal to any
...and at much less price, and not over that on the
...gives entire satisfaction.
...in kegs, by the gallon, and in pint and half pint
...bottles, and packed by
GOSS & HOAG,
...No. 42 South Clark street,
000 LBS. FIGS, new crop,
...in fancy boxes and drums, just re-
J. W. DOANE & CO.
00 BXS. LAYER & M. R.
...RAISINS, new crop.
...Nuts do do
...Citron by J. W. DOANE & CO.
00 CHESTS BLACK AND
...GREEN TEA, all prices. 70 half Chests
...J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.
00 BAGS RIO
AND
JAVA COFFEE.
...sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.
00 BXS. MALAGA LEM-
...ONS; 50 tenes Palermo do., at the lowest
J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.
00 LBS. GUM DROPS,
...and a fresh and large assortment of New
J. W. DOANE & CO., 72 Dearborn st.
00 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, land-
...ing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BARRELS PLANTATION
NEW MOLASSES,
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BBLS. REFINED SU-
...GAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BBLS. SYRUPS, assorted
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BAGS RIO COFFEE.
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BXS. "PURE & BEST"
...SALERATUS.
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BXS. CASTILE SOAP.
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BBLS. RE-BOILED MO-
...LASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 HF. CHESTS TEA, a com-
...plete assortment.
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 SALTPETRE.
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
00 BARRELS WINTER
...BLEACHED OIL.
...REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

A few years since the American people were summoned to follow to the grave one of the pioneers of American literature, and one of the first novelists of the English language—James Fenimore Cooper. To-day we are called to mourn an earlier pioneer in the same field, and a greater than he—WASHINGTON IRVING, who expired at his residence "Sunnyside" on Monday night, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

Washington Irving was born in the city of New York, April 3, 1783. His father, William Irving, was a native of Scotland, and his mother an English lady who had resided in this country some twenty years prior to marriage. Young Washington received a common school education, and at the age of 16 commenced the study of law. In 1806 he contributed a series of sketches to the *Morning Chronicle*, a New York paper edited by his brother Dr. Peter Irving. In 1804 he was led by an apparent tendency to pulmonary complaints to make a tour of Southern Europe. At Rome he became acquainted with his countryman Washington Allston, and so far participated in his studies as to contemplate adopting the profession of a painter. Irving returned to New York in 1806, where he was shortly after admitted to the bar. He did not, however, practice the law. Paulding had just started the *Salmagundi, or the whim-whams and opinions of Launcelot Longstaff, Esq.*, and Washington and William Irving joined him in editing twenty numbers of that amusing work, which is still read with interest though designed only to hit the humors of the day. Will Wizard and the Cocklofts, of Cockloft Hall, are as familiar in our mouths as household words. Irving's first complete work was *Knickerbocker's History of New York*, published in December, 1809. The original design of this inimitable burlesque was to parody a hand-book which had just appeared, entitled a *Picture* of New York. The latest revised edition of *Knickerbocker* was published in 1850. After the publication of the original freak, which has since become so popular, Irving engaged in mercantile business with two of his brothers. In 1815 he sailed for England where he prepared the *Sketch Book* which was warmly commended by Sir Walter Scott and published by Murray. In 1820 he took up a residence in Paris, where he became acquainted with Thomas Moore, and enjoyed his intimacy with the best English society of that city. In 1822 he gave his *Bracebridge Hall* to the world, and in 1823 the delightful *Tales of a Traveller*. For the latter work Moore tells us that Murray gave Irving £1,500.

In 1825 Irving went to Spain at the suggestion of the Hon. Alexander H. Everett, and here he found the materials for some of the richest romances and most entertaining histories in the English language—the *Alhambra*, the *Conquest of New Granada*, the *Life and Voyages of Columbus*, the *Voyages and Discoveries of the companions of Columbus*, and the *Legends of the Conquest of Spain*. The English copyright of the *Life of Columbus* brought the author 5,000 guineas. In 1829 Irving was appointed Secretary of the American Legation at London, and the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He returned to America on the 21st of May, 1832—his arrival being hailed in New York with public rejoicing. A few months later he accompanied the late Mr. Ellsworth, then a commissioner to the Indian tribes, on a tour to the Far West—the fruit of which was found in his *Tour on the Prairies*, and *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*. About this time also appeared his *Astoria*, and the volume entitled *Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey*.

In 1842 Mr. Irving was appointed Minister to Spain, which office he retained four years. On his return to the United States he retired to his residence "Sunnyside" near Tarrytown, N. Y.,—the never-to-be-forgotten locality of "Sleepy Hollow"—whence he has put forth the *Life of Mahomet*, the *Successors of Mahomet*, and the *Life of Washington*, in 5 volumes The last mentioned work closes Mr. Irvings literary record with the exception of a few *Lives of Oliver Goldsmith*, a sketch of the life of the poet Campbell, and a number of fugitive pieces contributed to the *Knickerbocker* and other magazines of the day.

It being no part of our present purpose to indite a criticism on the works of Irving, we close this sketch with an extract from a letter in the last N. Y. *Independent*, entitled "Half an Hour at Sunnyside:"

> Mr. Irving is not so old-looking as one would expect who knew his age. I decided him to be in the winter of life; I found him only in its Indian summer. He came down stairs, and walked through the hall into the back parlor, with a firm and lively step that might well have made one doubt whether he had really attained his seventy-seventh year. He was suffering from asthma, and was muffled against the damp air with a Scotch shawl, wrapped like a great loose scarf around his neck; but as he took his seat in the arm-chair before the fire, and began his ease and troubled chest, began an unexpectedly vivacious conversation, he made me almost forget that I was the guest of an old man long past his "three score y. ars and ten."
>
> But what should one talk about who had only half an hour with Washington Irving! I ventured the question,
>
> "Now that you have laid aside your pen, which of your books do you look back upon with most pleasure?"
>
> He immediately replied, "I scarcely look with full satisfaction upon any; for they do not seem what they might have been; I often wish that I could have twenty years more, to take them down from the shelf, one by one, and write them over."
>
> He spoke of his daily habits of writing, before he had made the resolution to write no more. His usual hours for literary work were from morning till noon. But, although he had generally found his mind most vigorous in the early part of the day, he had always been subject to moods and caprices, and could never tell, when he took up the pen, how many hours would pass before he would lay it down.
>
> "But," said he, "these capricious periods, of the heat and glow of composition, have been the happiest hours of my life. I have never found, in sitting by myself at the four walls of my study, any enjoyment equal to sitting at my writing-desk with a clean page, a new theme, and a mind awake."
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> I referred to his last and greatest work, the Life of Washington, and asked if he felt, on finishing it, any such sensation as that which Moore said to have experienced over the last sheet of the Decline and Fall. He replied that the whole work had engrossed his attention so much at that, before he was aware, he had written himself into feebleness of health; that he feared in the midst of his labor that it would break him down before he could end it; that when at last the final pages were written, he gave the manuscript to his nephew to be conducted through the press, and threw himself back upon his red cushioned lounge with an indescribable feeling of relief! He added that the great fatigue of mind, throughout the whole task, had resulted from the care and pains required in the construction and arrangement of materials, and not in the mere literary composition of the successive chapters.

But what magnificent volumes! What a work for an old man to have achieved! What a fitting close to the labors of a long and busy life! They unite on one page, and will perpetuate in one memory, not only a great name, but its great namesake: the Father of the American Republic, and the Father of the American Republic of Letters!

"You should write one more book," I hinted.

"What is that?"

"Your reminiscences of those literary friends."

"Ah," he exclaimed, "it is too late now! I shall never take the pen again; I have so entirely given up writing, that even my best friends' letters lie unanswered. I must have rest. No more books now!"

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27, 1859.

The organization of the House is confessed by all parties to be involved in very great doubt. The Opposition, ignoring entirely the Slavery issue, will go into a free conference and confirm their consultation solely to the question of organization, all may go well, but it seems impossible to keep it out. Should it be introduced, trouble must be the consequence.

Should the Republicans hold their caucus as they will, I much fear the Southern Opposition and Anti-Lecompton Democrats would not endorse their nominee directly or indirectly. It has been suggested as most likely, that before any caucus is held several ballots will be taken in the House for Speaker, and that then the Southern Opposition will indicate a Northern Opposition man whom they will be willing to support, and that in this way the vexed question may be settled. All this, however, is mere matter of speculation; and Chaos still knowing gens contiliarum unable to tell how things will result.

The Democrats are building great hopes upon an Opposition split, by which they expect to elect their Speaker, giving the Clerk to the South Americans. To effect this, they only upon the old, three or indirect, of E. *Joy Morris* of Pennsylvania, Carter of New York, and perhaps others of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey delegations. Haskin and Clark are likely to go with the regular Democracy this session. I hear a report that Winter Davis has declared his unwillingness to vote for either a Republican or Democratic party candidate, and it is surmised that he has himself an eye to the Speakership.

To win, the Republicans must pursue a conciliatory course, which I believe they have pretty fully resolved upon. The Opposition member who assists the Democracy in any way, commits an act of political suicide.

The Message is already in the hands of the Printer, and will be very long, making nearly two sides of the *Constitution*. Unusual care is being taken to prevent a leakage, and in view of the New York *Herald's* exploit last year, and the uncertainty of the House organizing, it has been pretty certainly determined upon to send no advance copies to Postmasters.

Secretary Holt has an idea that he can make the Post Office Department self-supporting without increasing the postage rates by lopping off the heavy mail contracts on remote and unprofitable routes. He will, in support of this, recommend among other things, a discontinuance of the Overland Mail.

The Oregon war debt is being investigated by the third Auditor of the Treasury, and Gen. Lane will vigorously press its payments. The Government will be swindled if he succeeds.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

The Secretary of War to-day received the following despatch from Lieut. General Scott, dated "Heads of Fuca, and sent by way of Leavenworth:"

"Two days ago, I despatched from Fort Townsend a communication to Governor Douglass, proposing a temporary adjustment of the existing difficulties, on the basis suggested by the President in his instructions to me. There has been no answer yet, but there is no doubt the propositions will be accepted. Everything is tranquil in these Islands."

At a meeting of the Central National Botts Club of Washington, held to-night, it was resolved to merge the same into the National Opposition Club of New York, where the headquarters will be in future.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

It is much debated here whether it is not better for Conservatives voting in the House for Speaker, than to nominate by caucus. Mr. Banks was elected by this process. The most desirable mode is a free conference of all the elements of opposition, with exclusive reference to the selection of a proper candidate. By that course no possible delay could occur, and through its moral force an immediate organization would be obtained. Mr. Corwin's name will be presented for the Speakership, but with entire reference to the harmonizing action of the House. Should it become an element of distraction, he will withdraw it promptorily. The Administration has sent out an urgent summons to every Democratic Member to be present on the first day of the Session. Mr. Hamilton of Texas, who was not expected, writes that he will be here. Mr. Brown of Kentucky may come; and perhaps, if a precedent can be found to take a seat. But it is doubtful. In that event he could not be voted on the Speaker's election, as a point of ineligibility would be raised immediately afterward. He will not be of the constitutional age till April. He is not constitutionally qualified at all, but would be re-elected if sent back.

The Pennsylvania delegation will meet in Philadelphia on the 30th, for the purpose of defining some conciliatory grounds by which all the elements of opposition can be united in the organization. All stories of other objects are totally unfounded. As the Administration apprehends delay in organizing the House, it is yet undecided whether the reports and documents will be printed for distribution as heretofore, in the manner in which the Message was published in New York last year induces unusual caution.

THE CITY.

OPERA.—See the advertisement of the forthcoming opera season, in another column.

HELD TO BAIL.—Sarah O'Connor, a girl of 12 years of age, was held to bail, yesterday, in $200, for the larceny of ten dollars.

WHISKY.—James Shannon, through the agency of whisky became a subject for the Coroner yesterday. Verdict—Intemperance.

POLICE.—Police matters were light yesterday. Only a few small drunks diversified the Sahara like aspect of the Police Court.

MEDICAL.—Henry Squires, the celebrated tenor, and little Mary McVicker are "starring it in the provinces." They were at Alton on Monday night.

VESSEL SUPPOSED LOST.—Fears are entertained here for the safety of the brig Missouri, an old vessel of the floating coffin order, that left here for St. Joseph last week, and has not since been heard from.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.—The dinner and festival of the St. Andrew's Society, takes place at the Richmond House to night. It will be a brilliant affair, worthy of the Society and of mine excellent hosts of the Richmond.

NEW BUILDING.—We notice that two fine three story brick stores with iron fronts are being put up to form a continuous block with one recently finished on Randolph street near Market just west of the New York House.

THE WEATHER.—We are favored just now with clear mild weather, with just enough of a freeze o'nights to stiffen the mud. It is an extension of the season of out of door labor of priceless value to all interested in the various building enterprises about town.

NEW BOOKS.—"The Secret Out, or one thousand Tricks with Cards;" "Fireside Games;" "Five Hundred Puzzles;" "One Thousand Stories;" all of which have lately been published by Dick & Fitzgerald, of New York, and may be obtained from McNally & Co., No. 81 Dearborn street. Also, Le Bon Ton, for December.

A NEW ARTICLE IN PORK.—At the new Packing House of Thomas Nash on the corner of Indiana Avenue and Ringgold Place we saw yesterday a new article for this region in the pork product —*singed bacon*,—the capillary attachments usual to the porcine family being removed by singeing instead of by the scalding tub. It was part of a lot Mr. Nash is putting up for shipment direct to London.

"SUNNY SIDE."—The sunny side of the street is where the sun is, and the Golden Sun, at 117 Lake street, marks the Photographic Gallery of the WILLIS Brothers who have bought out Lillibridge, F. J. Willis is an artist of much promise, and has executed numerous fine oil paintings and portraits. His brother now associated with him is admirably skillful with the Camera, and the two will turn out pictures, plain or finished, in all the modern styles of art.

"RIGHT AND LEFT."—The *Journal* says that on Monday a novel match at trap shooting took place at Cottage Grove between parties *having but one arm each*, Mr. L. C. Huguain having lost his right arm, and Mr. Hopkins, his competitor, his left. The match was single birds, 21 yards rise, and 100 yards bound, the stakes being $25 a side. The match resulted in favor of Mr. Huguain, killing 12 birds to Mr. Hopkin's 10.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.—This (the 30th of November) is the natal day of St. Andrew, the patron Saint of Scotchmen and their descendants. In the evening the St. Andrew's Society and their friends sit down to their Fourteenth Anniversary dinner at the Richmond House, where doubtless will abound good viands, "mountain dew," and a general re-kindling of "glorious memories past." All who have attended the annual festivals of this benevolent society can testify fully to the "good times" which prevail on such occasions.

ODDFELLOWS.—The ancients had a pleasing fancy that all running streams were inhabited each by its own nymph. We find it difficult to imagine how any water sprite, unless devoid of nostrils, could abide in residence in the South Branch at the present time. Such a concentrated concatenation of villainous stenches, stinks and smells can scarcely be conceived of without that actual nasal proof furnished by crossing over one of the bridges at a time when a steam tug is on her passage, stirring up the top scum of the stream. From the Bridgeport slaughter houses to the Gas Company's Works, the river is the receptacle, daily, of tons on tons of the most offensive refuse matter, compared to the odors of which, common city stenches are musk and eologne. It is a question whether the channel is not being seriously invaded by the bulk of some kinds of these deposits. It is, however, no question at all whether the atmosphere is not foully overloaded for the nostrils of our citizens. Yet we suppose in a few weeks the ice fetters will be taking in their crop from the upper crust of this fishy stream, to serve it up on our tables next summer. Faugh! Look out for that ice.

The Young Men's Association.

We can scarcely spare the Young Men's Association, from the place it has held among our city institutions. For eighteen years past it has been the nucleus of excellent advantages for the means of higher literary culture here. It has through all these years maintained an admirably supplied and always accessible reading room, and a Library which has ever been marked by a healthy growth in the numbers of and good taste in the selection of the volumes upon its shelves.

On the list of membership and its rolls of officers for the entire period of its history, are recorded the names of hundreds of well known citizens, comprising such a variety and entering into all the circles of the business, the sects and the parties of theeity as to forever, if its future shall be in the line of its past, set at rest all imputation that the Association has been guided or controlled by this or that to the exclusion of the other. It has held common ground, and the common purpose has been to foster literary taste particularly in our young men. To furnish sound and healthy mental element, to provide a haunt and entertainment for those who would give their leisure hours to something better than the click of billiard balls and the glitter of the out glass batteries of the bar-room.

We cannot spare the Young Men's Association, nor the lecture course which brought our Chicago audiences some of the most brilliant thinkers and writers of this age and country. But the Association has fully shared in the depression of the times, and many who have been its friends have been drawn aside from its support in the attention demanded by their own affairs. There is the more reason why all who appreciate the Association and its indispensable mission in our community should come to its aid.

The officers this morning make their season announcement of their Winter Lecture Course, and are in the field for the sale of season tickets. The list of lecturers, given in another column, should be the only enforcement the regular standing claims of the Association urge on every friend of the Association to serve himself and the Y. M. A. a good turn by the purchase of a season ticket. The price have been fixed lower than in any preceding season the while a better list has never been offered here. Let every young man, every business man of Chicago buy a ticket.

A NEW CHICAGO STEAM PLOW.—This is an age when the application of Steam Power to Agriculture is receiving much attention from inventor, and deservedly, since if success be gained the prize is a golden one. Many of the hopes now in the egg, or feathering out, will be futile and vain, many will strive to win, but the crowns and those who will wear them are but few in number. We have just inspected a model of a new Steam Plow invented by a young resident of Chicago, D. W. Dake. In the model there are certainly most promising features, so much so that Mr. Dake has been encouraged to go on and put his invention into a shape for actual tests.

It is an engine of thirty horse power with an upright boiler resting on a platform on an axle eight feet wide supported and carried by two six feet driving wheels of a rim or *tread* of twenty inches geared directly to the engine. The front end of this platform rests upon a shorter axle with four feet drive wheels, this axle is controlled by tiller chains running back to the steering apparatus on the platform of the engineer. The plough is a revolving cylinder twelve feet in length, at the rear of all in two sections, each supported by a framework resting upon the main axletree and controlled by levers carried forward and under control of the engineer, to be raised and lowered at will. This cylinder is armed with closely ranged blades alternating with each other, curved forward, and about two feet in length, which by their position and set to the cylinder it is claimed will thoroughly stir the soil to the depth of a foot or more, doing thus the work of the plough and the harrow, leaving the soil well stirred and pulverized and ready for the seed, of which fact the agriculturist may avail himself by the further addition by the inventor of a drill to follow the cylinder, to the frame of which it is attached.

Mr. Dake thinks the whole machine can be brought within five tons weight, and a cost of $5,000. Two men will easily manage the whole, as we have said, and it is supported by high authority, Mr. Dake has every inducement to go on and bring out a working model of his plough. It jars high promise of success.

A PUBLIC BENEFACTION.—A NEW ELEMENT IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.—The proposal of Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton to donate a Life Scholarship in their Commercial College to each of the public schools in this city for a term of years, which was unanimously accepted by the Board of Education as reported by us on Monday last, introduces a new and important element in our public school system which cannot fail to be productive of the most beneficial results.

Our citizens generally and of all classes, have come to believe that the requirement of a good *Commercial* education is really essential, if not absolutely indispensable to success in the practical discharge of the duties of business life, and they will be able to appreciate fully the importance and value of the donation which thus gratuitously bestows upon the fortunate recipients the advantages of a full course of instruction in this sterling Institution, which constitutes a part of the great chain of National Commercial Colleges, now linking together eight of the principal cities of the Union.

The liberality of the public-spirited donors is only exceeded by the intrinsic value of their noble gift, which, as above remarks, can scarcely pass through the door. Hall, Parlor, Sitting, Dining and Bed-room Stoves for Wood or Coal in great variety. Stoves blacked and put up at short notice. Give Yan Schaack a call. no28-01

☞ *Singer's Family Sewing Machines at 66 Lake street. Also manufacturing Machines for all kinds of Tailoring and Leather Sewing.* nov26-tf

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—All should remember that Seeley at 47 Clark street, has the largest, best, and most varied assortment of Candies of any Confectioner in town. Ladies, please make a note of it. no24-1m

TAXES—TAXES!—The Common Council sometime since passed an order directing the City Collector to discount at the rate of ten per cent. per annum till March 1st, all those persons who shall their taxes previous to December 1st. But five days remain for tax-payers to avail themselves of this discount, as after the 1st day of December the full amount will be required. no24-td

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co.'s two-thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 133 Lake st. no27-1y

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company 115 Lake street, Chicago, now offer their unrivalled Premium Machine at reduced prices. Their improved shuttle machines for tailors and shoe fitters have no equal. Call and see them, or send for a circular. no30-2w

GAS FIXTURES.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 South Clark street.

FURNITURE.—Marsh Bros. having leased the whole building, 106 Lake street (formerly occupied in part by them), will, previous to January 1st, if possible, close out their stock at 110 Randolph street, at actual cost. Persons wishing to purchase should not fail to call and examine their goods and prices, as it presents a rare opportunity to get first-class goods at a bargain. no22-2t

STOVE STORE, 47 STATE STREET—SIGN of the COOKING TEA-KETTLE.—The McGREGOR COAL STOVE is the favorite of the *Family Fire Side*. The STANLEY COAL BURNER will this year run over the large No. of 30,000 sold. The new pattern of REGULATOR STOVE for wood is running favor. Any *kinds* easily pass through the door. Hall, Parlor, Sitting, Dining and Bed-room Stoves for Wood or Coal in great variety. Stoves blacked and put up at short notice. Give Yan Schaack a call. no28-01

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MARRIED.

At Grace Church, Chicago, Nov. 23d, by Rev. C. Locke, EDWARD H. WYLIE, of Muskegon, Mich., and Miss ELLA MOUNTENEY, of Chicago.

At the residence of the bride's father, Nov. 24th, by the Rev. A. L. Stone, Mr. S. PALMER, (firm lawyer, Parker & Co., of this city,) to Miss MARIA A. LESTER, of the former place.

DIED.

On the morning of the 26th inst., Miss. SUSAN A. KEEP, wife of Albert Keep, Esq., aged thirty-one years.

Funeral Thursday, Dec. 1st, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from her late residence No. 204 West Monroe street. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WISCONSIN STATE JOURNAL MADISON, WIS.—This paper has a wide circulation, and formed the choice of a majority of the assessors, and both workers in March. It publishes all the news and facts connected with the business of the State Capital, during the sessions of the Legislature, and the laws as fast as enacted. Hence, it is extensively read by all parties, and is therefore a superior
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
For all branches of business and professions, and all kinds which seek custom from rural districts.
ATWOOD, BURLEY & REED,
Proprietors.

BUCK GLOVES & MITTENS—
The best goods and most of them to be found in the CHEAP ONE PRICE GLOVE STORE.
No.....Clarke Street.....

Up Stairs.—Those desiring neat and well-made Dresses, will find it to their advantage to call at Mrs. Hall's Dress Making Rooms, No. 42 Clark street, up stairs, where all the latest styles will be found. Dresses made to order in the best manner, and at reasonable prices. Mrs. HALL.

Gas Fixtures.—Brown & Wilder are now receiving from Cornelius & Baker, and other manufacturers, a large assortment of late patterns of Chandeliers Pendants and other Gas Fixtures, Globes, &c. All in need will please call at 47 and 49 South Clark street.

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Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1859.

A "BANKER" IN LIMBO.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print from the Missouri *Democrat*, an account of the financial experiences and luckless fate of a Chicago banker. Probably our readers, or at least ninety-nine one hundredths of them, are unacquainted with the Mr. Gilbert who figures in the *Democrat's* account of the unfortunate mule-trade. We do not know him. His acquaintance is a distinguished honor that we do not enjoy. We have heard that he was prominently mixed up in the Western Valley Insurance Company—a flat broke, worthless, wildcat concern that was hatched in this city. Back of that, our intelligence of Mr. Gilbert does not go; and all our knowledge of his connection with that concern, has been gathered up within the last twenty-four hours. We value Mr. Gilbert chiefly for his management of the agency of the *Hartford Exchange Bank of Indiana*, in this city. Mr. Gilbert is, or was, or pretended to be, an owner in that valuable though unappreciated concern. Report hath it that he controlled twelve shares or aliquot parts thereof; and though other reports put down the cash value of these shares at the price of twelve brass buttons, or twelve copper cents, we do not want to depreciate Mr. Gilbert's possessions. How he came by this property or what he professed to do with it, rumor has not informed us. We give the story which one of his confederates—one Haverty—one D. Haverty—tells of Mr. Gilbert's financial skill as displayed in his conduct of that concern.

Haverty was sent here—so he says—by the owners of this Indiana wild cat, to put the money into circulation among the farmers who had grain to sell, through the agency of the speculators who might be short of current funds. His success was not flattering, despite all his laudable exertions. He had, however, a few nibbles, that might by and by ripen into decided bites, and he was encouraged. A long string of godgoose flapped their innocent tails in his mind's eye; and Haverty, by Gilbert's advice, held on. But in the course of human events, it became necessary for Mr. Haverty to make a journey to Ohio. He went; but before starting, upon the urgent entreaty of Mr. Gilbert, stockholder, put one of Gilbert's men at his desk to mind the affairs of the "bank" while he was gone. Oh, the verdancy and wickedness of human kind! As soon as Haverty was fairly out of sight, Gilbert was seized with an attack of unquenchable thirst. Gilbert would drink; but he could not drink alone. The clerk whom he had recommended must drink with him, and he did. We are sorry to say that the clerk aforesaid, unmindful of the trust reposed in him—of the untold sums of fraudulent money and the small wad of currency in the bank's safe—got drunk. Somehow in the drunk, the safe keys got into Gilbert's pocket, and they were soon followed by all the valuable and all the more than doubtful contents of that strong box. Haverty says that a rape was committed on that respectable of the "bank's" priceless treasures, and that six thousand dollars of the notes of the Hartford Exchange Bank and six hundred dollars of a far better currency disappeared from his gaze forever. That was a method of getting a circulation which Haverty had not foreseen; and when he returned, being minus all the tools of his trade, shut up shop. Banking on an empty safe is a business that he had never learned.

The Chicago Agency of the Hartford Exchange Bank, of Indiana, therefore was played out. An attempt to make Gilbert disgorge (we still quote Haverty) did not succeed. He is a man who never gives up a good thing; Gilbert shortly disappeared; and the first information of his whereabouts we have in the *Democrat's* article which we quote. He is in a St. Louis Jail. Good!

The Hartford Exchange Bank is the thinnest and decidedly the boldest swindle that has been lately attempted upon the people of the West. The notes of the concern are tolerable imitations of those of the Exchange Bank of Hartford, Connecticut; and upon the strength of the resemblance their circulation is attempted. The concern itself, if it has any existance whatever, lives in violation of the law of the State in which it is said to be founded. It is a gross swindle—a fraudulent, worthless, scoundrelly concern; and the men engaged in it deserve no other or better fate than that which we hope may overtake the petty villain whose exploits we have briefly described. The inside of prison bars, and a diet of bread and water would become them best!

THE GOOD EFFECTS OF THE REVULSION.

Great convulsions in the material world are not always unmitigated evils. Philosophers have even shown that most if not all of them restore the equilibrium of physical forces, and are an absolute necessity to the present order of nature. The tornado may desolate a very considerable district of country, but all the disasters that follow in its train are not to be compared to the stagnation and the death that would ensue, were there no such purifying, though tremendous currents in the atmosphere. The earthquake may convulse the world to its very centre, and whole cities may be swallowed up in a moment, but these fearful throes burst the crust of the volcano, the pent up fires at the earth's centre find vent, and in a few hours or days at most all nature is again calm and peaceful, and mankind return to their usual employments.

So also in the commercial world a great convulsion, while it sweeps away fortunes that were accumulated by a life of unremitting toil, and cases of intense individual suffering meet us on every hand, contributes essentially to the permanent welfare of society. It clears away the rubbish, and lays the foundation for another period of real progress. The rapid accumulation of fancied wealth, begets habits of extravagance, and breeds a large class of genteel sharpers, who fancy they can both live and grow rich by their wits. Two years of pinching "hard times" are quite sure to bring every class of idlers to their sober senses, and to force them, willing or unwilling to go to work. Necessity drives them into some useful calling, for most men and women too prefer to work rather than to starve. In so far therefore as great commercial revulsions foster habits of industry and economy among the people they are a positive blessing.

He must be blind to what occurs around him, who has not observed a marked and very hopeful change for the better in society within the last two years. For some time previous to August 1857, it was almost impossible to find competent men to carry on ordinary business. Inferior and too often irresponsible men found their way into every department of mercantile life and mechanical industry, and at prices which were ruinous to their employers. The money thus obtained was wasted in extravagance, and no permanent advantage was obtained either by individuals or the public. A large number, perhaps a majority, of competent men had as they supposed grown rich by speculation, and left their places to be supplied by the ignorant and untrustworthy. As an illustration we ask our city readers to remember the great number of real estate offices that thronged nearly every business street. Principals and purchasers were, as they supposed, growing rich by commissions and profits. The "hard times" have quietly closed one after another of these offices flung around with highly painted signs and filled with eager purchasers, and most of their inmates have engaged in some useful calling, or are striving to obtain a situation where they can earn an honest living. We have a few real estate offices left, managed by reliable, capable men. The business is legitimate and honorable, as absolute necessity to every city, not a single cotton factory would be worth to Chicago a thousand that more than all the real estate offices that have been discontinued for the last two years.

It is now generally conceded that the bottom of the city and the West generally rests upon a substantial basis. Speculation, to use common but expressive phrase, "is played out." Even the operations in infamous "stump-tail" wheat have been shamed out of sight, as the receipts and shipments have been so large that all could employ their energies in legitimate transactions. Industry prevails in every department of trade, and economy is rigidly practiced both in individual and general expenditure. Old debts are melting away, and new ones are confined to the limits of legitimate trade. Some departments of business are still under a cloud; but prosperity must ere long dispel it, and a bright and prosperous future is dawning upon the West. The knowledge which has been scattered all over the civilized world in regard to the extent of our prairies, the richness of our soil and the cheap rates at which farms can now be obtained; the fact that our railroads stretch far away towards the setting sun, and afford every needed facility for intercourse must soon attract a large emigration from the Eastern States and from Europe. The opening of the next season will in our judgement witness its commencement, and the stream of human energy and enterprize will flow on and become deeper and broader during the lifetime of this generation. There is ample room upon our fertile prairies and amid our beautiful groves for all who can come. Let no one expect to become suddenly rich; but industry and economy will secure for all a fair and reasonable competence.

The "crisis," therefore, while its effects upon individuals have been severe, and, perchance, even appalling, was a necessary result of the reckless extravagance which a series of prosperous years had fostered. The revulsion has put an extinguisher upon that extravagance, and has forced upon our people habits of industry and economy, and, therefore, it was really a blessing in disguise. Profiting by the lessons of the past, let each address himself hopefully and cheerfully to the duties before him, and prosperity will again smile upon and cheer us onward. To most of those now living, real "hard times shall come again no more."

MORE KIDNAPPING.

The latest kidnapping returns, (and we commend them respectfully to the Chicago *Times*, which seems to have taken the profession under its wing,) embrace the seizure of a *New Irishman*, in Richland County, Illinois, under the black laws of this State, and his detention as a fugitive slave! More than this, the evidence would seem to make him a *Chicago Irishman*, of the name of Leary. The narrative, which we copy from the Olney *Times*, of the 25th inst., states that the Hon. Martin O'Kean, a Democratic State Senator, had indicted the arrested party, and pronounced him "an Irishman of inferior intelligence." Nevertheless, he was kept in custody by the kidnappers in expectation of a reward offered for him by a planter in one of the slave States. Being "an Irishman of inferior intelligence," it seemed clear to the kidnappers that he would make a good slave, if he were not rightfully one already. We leave the subject to the dissection of the Chicago *Times* and the *Western Banner*. The latter journal having had a good deal to say lately about "White Slavery in the West," will no doubt find it interesting.

A propos to the kidnapping business; we have a private letter from Jonesboro, from which we obtain several entertaining items. It is stated that Mr. John B. Jones, of that place, kidnapper-in-chief, after levelling a variety of threats at Mr. D. L. Phillips, a member of the Republican State Central Committee, who lives in the adjoining town of Anna—has solemnly pledged himself to proceed to Chicago, demolish the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office, put all the editors to the sword, and do other carnivorous things too sanguinary to mention. We beg Mr. Jones to keep his shirt on. We learn also that Mr. D. L. Phillips, aforesaid, found it necessary to go among the kidnappers of Jonesboro, and to warn them to keep their hands off him at their bodily peril, a bit of advice which they have heeded with exemplary caution. It seems furthermore that Col. Wm. S. Hacker, well known in Southern Illinois, has given expression to his views of the kidnapping business in decided terms, to wit, that he regards himself as well-bred a gentleman as any slaveholder in the land, and that he will not descend to the dirty work which is considered fit only for dogs in the Southern States! As to the later operations of the Jonesboro kidnappers in the line of their profession our informant says that they have recently had two negroes imprisoned—one in the house of the kidnapper-in-chief, and the other in a small grog-shop. The jail having been found insecure, and liable to *habeas corpus* assaults on the part of the Supreme Court, they have dispensed with that institution entirely, and are now arresting, confining and selling their victims in the most approved style of brigandage. It is pleasant to know that Jones and Company do not pretend to find any legal warrant for their proceedings—they defy the law and go for the cash by the shortest cut.

Illinois County Elections—A Correction.

A citizen of Lawrence County informs us that we were mistaken in placing *Lawrence* and *Crawford* counties in the Democratic column in our issue of yesterday—that both counties elected Republican officers this year. One Democrat was elected in Crawford and a gentleman heretofore known as an Old Line Whig was elected in Lawrence. The other four officers in the two counties are straight Republicans.

Quick Time from California.

Mr. H. D. Colrin, of the U. S. Express Co., placed on our table yesterday morning the San Francisco papers of Nov. 7th—twenty-one days from the Pacific coast.

"Protestantism in France,"

After alluding to the book of Mr. Edmond About on the *Question Romaine*, a French Correspondent of the London *Athenæum*, makes the following remarks:

"A very zealous Bonapartist said to me, only two or three days ago, that Prance would let Henry the Eighth to regulate her insolent priesthood. "And," added my friend, "you will see a very serious movement shortly." A pamphlet on "Protestantism in France" is about to appear that will make a noise.

There is something of gravity in suspense before the Emperor and the clergy; well informed on very good authority, his Majesty will not be displeased to see a strong pamphlet on "Protestantism in France" appear. I may repeat the song a certain bird whispered in my ear last Thursday. Prince Napoleon was in the anti-room of his august relative. The august relative presently issued from his Cabinet, and, seeing the Prince's impatient air, said—"You are in a hurry, my cousin." "I have much to do," the Prince replied. "And I," said the august personage, "have I nothing to do, with all the clergy howling at my back?" "Sire," replied the cousin, "I warned you of this long ago." "Well, well," was the hasty answer, "you know, I know; but let them beware, or I shall learn how to deal with them."

The concluding chapter of M. About's book points in the same direction. Rumor says he was sent to Rome by the Emperor Napoleon. His letters were published in the *Moniteur* till victory from the Papal Government caused their suppression. One could scarcely be surprised at any turn of events.

Volunteering for Mexico—Egypt Ahead.

[From the Illinois Journal.]

When it became known in Egypt that our super-annuated President had ordered a government troops to Mexico, it was the signal for a general exodus of Democratic leaders.

Egypt is full of men who served their country with distinction in the late war with Mexico, and they would willingly go again in sufficient numbers for the purpose of teaching the unreading hordes of Indians and Mexican guerillas that there is yet vigor enough in Illinois to chastise them again.

Gov. Bissell has received a letter from Capt. John Bagwell, Sheriff of Jefferson county, in which he informs the Governor that he has organized a company, and reports himself in readiness to move at their head at a moment's warning. Capt. Bagwell was an orderly in the Mexican war, under Gen. Shields, and has acquitted himself creditably at the taking of Vera Cruz, and in the battle of Cerro Gordo. His petition has been filed by Adjutant Gen. Mather, who replied to his communication in terms following:

The President having countermanded the order for the mustering of troops, there will not probably be any further call for volunteers; consequently no company can be accepted for the service of the United States. Should circumstances change, you will quickly receive a command for the organization of your company.

— George C. Prescott has been nominated by the World party of New York City, the Corporation Counsel. Mr. Prescott will probably be elected.

JOHN BROWN'S WAR.

Various Items Relating Thereto,

Some two or three days previous to the Harper's Ferry insurrection, Mr. George Jacobs, residing near Pinkney, Maryland, became convinced that something was wrong among his negroes. He paid particular attention to their movements, and that night, with the assistance of his neighbors, overlook them as they were about leaving in company with the slaves of Mr. Kephart, a neighbor of Mr. Jacobs. Upon searching them it was discovered that they were armed with long knives made of old scythe blades. They had secured the horses of their master, and upon being interrogated, confessed that they had been induced by a white man to leave their masters and join in an attempt to be made somewhere in Virginia, to liberate the slaves. Their destination, no doubt, was Harper's Ferry.—*Baltimore Clipper*.

Suspicious Books and Documents.—The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Monday, says: We learn that certain suspicious-looking boxes, consigned to the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, have been detained at Benwood Station, supposed to contain blunderbusses "and things" for rescue and insurrectionary purposes. Previous to the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and since, a number of coffins, supposed were to have contained arms, passed over the road.

Hoskon's Choice.—While the troops were embarking on the cars at Washington for Chambersburg, on Sunday morning, we one approached Gov. Wise, and said that the people were laughing at such a great military display as then there was about to be exhibited. "Well," said the Governor, "I would much rather meet General Ridicule than General Disgrace—for such it would be were the prisoners to be rescued."

More Arrests.—Two men, named John Hastings and Henry King, were arrested on Saturday night, in Petersburg, Va., the latter charged with holding a treasonable conversation with wives. Hastings at first stated that he was a fireman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the time of the Harper's Ferry affair, but has since subsequently declared that he was a poor working man from Baltimore. They were both sent to jail. Thomas Brown was also arrested in Petersburg on Monday, as a suspicious character. He said he was at Harper's Ferry, and saw the marines break open the engine house.—*Correspondence Herald*.

Items from Washington.—We find the following in the special dispatches from Washington to the Cincinnati *Gazette*:

Two hundred and odd troops passed through here to-day, en route for Charlestown; one hundred and eighty-five are expected in Baltimore to-night, from Norfolk, by way of the Bay. At least 2,000 men will be under arms at Charlestown when Brown is executed, and should an attempt at rescues be made, the orders to the jailor are to immediately dispatch the prisoners.

A Dr. Breed was arrested here the other, at the instance of A. D. Van Camp, for uttering Abolition sentiments. Both the parties were Quakers, but it appears that in a conversation, Breed used the expression, "sympathy for Old Brown," which aroused Van Camp ire, an altercation, a discussion ensued which nearly ended in blows and bloody noses. After hearing the evidence, Breed was bound over in $2,000 to keep the peace.

A friend who came from Richmond on Saturday night, reports that fresh excitement had been created there by the receipt of a dispatch from Charlestown, stating that a sentry had been shot, and that more incendiarism had occurred. Three companies of troops were immediately ordered to proceed to the scene of disturbance, who arrived in Washington yesterday morning, but were unable to proceed until after noon. The most intense excitement prevailed in Richmond when our informant left, and it was said that Gov. Wise was determined to keep not less than two thousand men under arms until after Brown's execution, and should the rescue of the prisoners be seriously attempted, it is likely they would be dealt with in a summary manner. Arrests continue to be made in different parts of Virginia, of parties charged with using seditious language. At Lexington, Va., a man by the name of Hamer, hailing from Wayne County, Ohio, was arrested for expressing abolition sentiments some time ago, was ordered to leave town on Monday. A clerk in a store in Norfolk had been ordered away, and a resident of Ferry Point, opposite Norfolk, named John Fletcher, was arrested on Thursday for using seditious language. He resisted at first, but finally accompanied the officers to jail.

The Norfolk *Herald* says: "We understand that orders have been received here from Richmond, instructing various volunteer companies to hold themselves in readiness to take up the line of march at an hour's notice. Every effort is to be produced by three taps upon the city bell. The third regiment of Virginia volunteers, of Portsmouth, have received orders to proceed to Harper's Ferry, and are under marching order on duty at that place. At Hampton, Va., a military organization has been effected."

The Johnstown *Democrat* has the following items: The report of a slave stampede, to come off in Northampton County, Pa., to-day, originated from an anonymous letter received by Mr. Raleigh, of that county, in which a friend of humanity states that an attempt will be made at four places on the eastern shore of Virginia, to-day, and that the white people will kill the negroes, and send them off to Canada. Colonel Hurford, Secretary of State, has telegraphed to Norfolk to send 300 muskets, with ammunition, to Col. Finney, of Accomac. In Charlottesville, a man from the North, named Roo:, has been arrested on suspicion, and papers found on him. Washington County has issued a warrant for his imprisonment. In Danville, a clerk at the post-office saw a man throw a letter which he had just received into the stove, and kindle a fire on them to be a preposition for running off slaves. The man was arrested.

Joggs or the $5,000 Bid.—The last number of the Mac-a-Cheek *Press* contains the following, by "Jones:"

Oh hearing that Virginia had offered $5,000 for the head of Giddings—

Old Virginia in want at last makes a bid,
Offers very large sum for the head of Old Gid,
Don't want of Giddings and Brown—the fact who may
question—
The brains of the one and the pluck of the other.

Brown, Jr., son of Ossawatomie Brown, came up the river to Parkersburg on Saturday, with the ultimate intention of visiting his father at Charlestown.

Jason Brown, of Summit Co., Ohio, a son of Capt. Brown, has written a letter to Gov. Wise, asking—in case his father shall be executed—that the body be sent to Ohio for burial, or be delivered to his friends.

TO JOHN BROWN.
BY DAVID BARKER.

Stand firm John Brown, till your face is o'er,
For the world with an anxious eye,
Looks on as it sinks in the darkness of night,
As the hour of your doom draws nigh.
Stand firm, John Brown.

Dread not the time that is covered dark,
And fear not the triumph of foes,
Death but the end of the race you would dash,
For you're shaping the work of God.
Stand firm, John Brown.

Fix Outer John Brown they will torture and kill,
And trample it into its grave,
But the Power that's Supreme your trouble them still,
By its whirlwinds Spread with the slave.
Stand firm, John Brown.

Death marks you, John Brown, *Old Outer John Brown*,
And marks you as food for the worm;
Nor dash nor the worm can harm Inner John Brown,
So *Inner John Brown*, stand firm.
Stand firm, John Brown.

Exeter, November 1859.

The Pardon of Cook.—Strange as it may appear, there is on a foot a greater effort, if possible, for the pardon of John E. Cook than was made for Old Brown. We are informed by the *North Iowa Times* that efforts are being made throughout the Northwestern States to effect this object. We do not feel the extreme disgust for the this attempt that is expressed by the *North Iowa Times*, because we know how little the character of Gov. Wise is understood by those who think that mercy from him can be *bought* by political favor or extorted by political power.

Those who understand the character of Henry A. Wise know that if he believed Cook deserved pardon it would be extended to him, though opposed by every paper in the broad limits of our country; but the pardon of Cook is out of the question—*he is the most guilty of all the Harper's Ferry prisoners*. So far from his being the dupe of Old Brown, Ossawatomie is the victim of John E. Brown.

Cook misled Brown, deceived him, and imposed upon all of the prisoners; he gave descriptions of the persons of those who fled. Had Cook, who lived two years in Virginia, while engaged in planning their very crime, made known to old Brown the actual state of the negroes—had he informed old Brown that he had not been able to induce one slave to join, and that no aid was to be expected from the non-slaveholders, John Brown had too much shrewdness not to have seen the folly upon which he was engaged, and he would have abandoned the undertaking.

Cook married in Virginia, for the purpose of better associating his designs, and surrounding suspicions. He is doubly criminal, for he sought the destruction of those near and dear to his wife. Cook had enlisted and been baptized (caricatured by the very gentleman who afterwards robbed. He knew from actual experiment that no slaves would join him; he knew that without large reinforcements from the North the attempt must fail; and hence he was the first to fly; and he planned his flight before-hand, leaving his dead comrades to meet the fate his deceptions had brought upon them. Does such a criminal deserve pardon? We do not believe any unbiased mind can, in the face of such facts, desire the pardon of this man.

The fact of his connection with Governor Wilkinson, is well, doubtless, to increase the regret which an Executive always feels in withholding pardon, will have no influence in the present case. When men have connections in high position, it should be a restraint upon their conduct, and if such connection does not thus influence the vicious, it should never be permitted to become an incentive to crime by the precedent of pardon.

The North Iowa Times thinks "that Virginia can afford to pay the greatest man of the land the same bond." Virginia has never even subjected to trial a *crazy man*, much less as "insane hero!" These men are not crazy, even if any one believes them so crazy, we have already pointed out the mode by which our laws provide for testing the sanity. Let any try it who believes them crazy.—*Concord Inquirer*.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the New York *Express* writes:

According to the reported conversations with Governor Wise recently, in this city, he has no doubt of the existence of secret political associations portions of Ohio and elsewhere, the members of which are bound by horrid oaths, not only to rescue Brown, but to take revenge on those who were instrumental in the prosecution of him and his associates, for their offences at Harper's Ferry. The letters which the Governor has received, and the names of persons to whom must be placed the fullest confidence, and whose names will not be revealed by him, in case of Brown's death, are said to be startling in character—threatening, it was supported by the Governor, of murder—for the purpose of intimidating that had the Governor resolved to suffer Brown to be executed.

CONFESSION OF COOK.

EVENTS PRECEDING THE HARPER'S FERRY WAR.

Col. Forbes Not a Myth.

We find in the New York *Tribune* of Monday the confession of John E. Cook, one of the party of John Brown. After relating his first association with Brown in Kansas, and the agreement to put a stop to the aggressions of the pro-slavery men, he tells of his departure from Kansas, with others, thus:

Staid one day in Leavenworth, and then left for Weston, where we took stage for St. Joseph, and thence to Tabor, I found C. Tidd and Leeman at Tabor. Our party now consisted of Capt. John Brown, Owen Brown, A. D. Stevens, Chas. Moffet, Dr. J. H. Tidd, Richard Robinson, Col. Richard Realf, L. F. Parsons, Wm. Leeman and myself. We stopped some days at Tabor, making preparations for a start. *[Here we found that Capt. Brown's ultimate destination was the State of Virginia.* Some warm words passed between him and myself in regard to the plan, which I had supposed was to be confined entirely to Kansas and Missouri. Realf and Parsons were of the same opinion with me. After a good deal of wrangling, we concluded to go on, as we had not the means to return, and the rest of the party were so anxious that we should go on with them. At Tabor we procured some forty guns, and a quantity of about 500 Sharpe's rifles, which had been taken on as far as Tabor, one year before, at which place they had been left, awaiting the order of Captain Brown. There were, also, other stores, consisting of blankets, clothing, boots, ammunition, and about 800 revolvers of the Massachusetts Arms patent, all of which we transported across the State of Iowa to Springdale, and from there to Liberty, at which place they were shipped by Adams' Express to the "Kansas Committee," remained till brought to Chambersburgh, Pa., and were from there transported to a house in Washington County, Md., where they lay hidden, and remained for six months, and which was afterwards robbed. He knew from actual experiment that no slaves would join him; he knew that without large reinforcements from the North the attempt must fail; and hence he was the first to fly; and he planned his flight before-hand, leaving his dead comrades to meet the fate his deceptions had brought upon them. Does such a criminal deserve pardon? We do not believe any unbiased mind can, in the face of such facts, desire the pardon of this man.

Steps were immediately taken for the arrest of the cattle dealer, and Mr. Stronse hastened to St. Charles, where he caused Mr. Brannon, Sheriff of that county, to attach the notes, and return them to him. The next thing in the programme was to secure Mr. Gilbert, and for that purpose the Sheriff aforesaid took passage in the North Missouri Railroad for this city, thinking it probable that he (Gilbert) had fled here. On Saturday night last, Brannon espied the dealer in quadrupeds unconcernedly wending his way through the streets of our fair city, and, procuring the services of a police officer, had him jugged *instanter*. On persecuting him at the upper station house, $1,900 in the stuff in which he had paid for his cattle was found on his person, a circumstance which gave fair to prove that he was one of those specimens of swindling humanity so often heard of, yet so seldom caught.

He asserts positively that the money is redeemable by Messrs. Page & Hartwell, of Chicago, and "*at the bank*" is the probability is that that *bank* is known only to himself. He is now under the fostering care of the calaboose keeper, enjoying as much of the light of other days as shines through the bars of his cell. It is probable he will be taken back to the scene of his late business transactions, and if what has been asserted by those who caused his arrest be true, the price of stock will trouble him but little for a term of years. There are gentlemen in this city who could a tale unfold in regard to Mr. G. and his "*transactions*" from personal experience with the individual.

We have several times exposed the sort of money used by the Illinois Central Railroad in its speculation, as worthless wild cat and shinplaster, and we trust no person in the city will permit himself to be duped by it.

EXCITEMENT IN "EGYPT."

A Chicago Irishman Arrested Under the Black Laws.

HE IS HELD AS A FUGITIVE SLAVE!

[From the Olney (Ill.) Times, Nov. 25th.]

This week a man of dark complexion, straight black hair, black whiskers and mustache, with the characteristic Irish brogue was arrested and brought to Olney, on the enormous charge of being a fugitive slave. His captors took him to the jail for the purpose of securing him, but Tred Jelkins did not like the idea of having him in the lockup without some better authority than his captors were able to produce, and they were reduced to the inconvenience of keeping personal watch over him. This created quite little curiosity among our citizens to know something of the fellow, concerning his history. In conversation with him, he informed us that he was a native of Ireland, and had been twelve years in *America, and the last year had been in Chicago.* His gave his name as Thomas Leary. Hon. M. O'Kean was present, and gave it as his opinion that he was *an Irishman of inferior intelligence.* We endeavored to prevail upon his captors to release him, when he gave bail for his appearance, gave us to understand that when they received the reward that they claimed was offered for his apprehension they intended to do so. Seeing their determination to run him off, a petition was drawn up praying Hon. A. Kitchell for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was duly served, but up to the present writing he has not been returned. We have no disposition to interfere with the institution of slavery where it exists; but when it comes to this, that men are to be hunted down in the free State of Illinois, it is high time that the people rise in the majesty of their strength, and say such things shall not be done; and for one, we are sorry that our country has within her borders one man so steeped in moral degradation as to voluntarily attempt to arrest a man who has happened to be a little dark, and was not blessed with an ordinary degree of intelligence, to carry him into perpetual bondage.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

New Orleans, Nov. 23, 1859.

The steamship Tennessee has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d inst., and $36,000 in specie.

Minister Molano arrived there on the 21st, but remained on board the Brooklyn in consequence of his family being sick.

The report that Marquez had pronounced in favor of Santa Anna is without foundation. The report of his seizure of the conducts is confirmed, but that of his escape is contradicted.

Marquez says he has the money to send to the country from the Yankees, and promises to return it from the first duties received at Tepic and Mazatlan, which he intimates he intends retaking.

Miramon was at Queretaro, waiting for the Liberals, who threatened the Capital.

Doblado had been defeated at Guanajuato with heavy loss. An American officer who was with him was shot or assassinated.

Colics had captured Degaca, and the Liberals there had disbanded.

The *Picayune's* correspondent reports that the French fleet will soon blockade Vera Cruz.

Miramon, at the suggestion of the French Minister, is to open Alvarada as a port of entry. Insurance policies are to have a blockade clause inserted in them.

Miramon also proposes simultaneously attacking Vera Cruz.

The steamsnip, and one French and one Spanish brig of war, were at Sacrificios.

A severe gale had caused several small vessels to run ashore.

The Legislature of Texas has authorized the Governor to call out all the troops necessary for the protection of the frontier. The Governor appointed Captain Ford commander of the troops, and he started for the Rio Grande on the 15th with orders to arrest Cortinas and his band.

The Brownsville reports created intense excitement throughout Texas. The small town of Corpus Christi raised 500 men in two days to proceed to the scene of disturbance.

Cortinas had returned Deputy Sheriff Campbell to Brownsville, unharmed, against the wishes of his own men.

General Houston recommends the Legislature to authorize the raising of a regiment of mounted men to protect the frontier from the Indians.

The Late Gale in Central Illinois.

[From the Bloomington Pantagraph, 26th.]

The high wind which prevailed here on Friday evening rose to quite a violent and destructive hurricane at Pontiac and in that vicinity. A friend from this city was in Pontiac in the height of the storm, having come down thither from Dwight on the evening train. He says the blow came on between 4.30 and 5.00 P. M., and was very violent, blowing from the west with a force that he never saw equalled before. He was in at the time rocked and trembled in the tempest, and it required all his strength to hold fast to a door-knob against the wind. The air was full of flying boards, boughs of trees, and other *debris* driving before the gale. As it became dark very shortly after, he had not the opportunity to see the great deal of the effects of the storm in the town. He saw, however, the fine Court House in a half-ruined condition, the lower, cellar-story part only being saved of down to the brick wall, and some damage done inside by the falling rubbish. Estimates of the damage ranged all the way from two thousand up to five thousand dollars. The loss must necessarily be considerable. The whole cost of the building was, we believe, about fifteen thousand dollars. The cupola was blown around, and its windows blown in. Our friend also learned that two dwellings which he did not see were blown entirely down. One of them was a good two-story frame, owned by a carpenter, who had a neat shop adjoining it, the whole being just new. House and shop are nearly a total wreck, and a young lady living in the house was injured very badly, and indeed fatally, as was supposed. The other house which was entirely destroyed was a cottage occupied, as we understood to be about the whole property of the unfortunate owner, who had just finished paying for it out of her savings. We do not know the names of either of these sufferers.

Quite a number of houses were pushed off their foundations, and some of them turned quite around, also several barns unroofed, &c., &c. One case was reported where a wing of a house was torn to pieces, having several young men and children in it at the time, who, however, escaped unhurt. The main building was blown off its foundation, but not much injured.

A dispatch came from Odell to Pontiac just after the storm, calling for a couple of doctors to come up with their surgical instruments. It was understood that three houses were blown down at Odell, that a gentleman had his leg broken in two places, and that another man was badly hurt. It was also said that two houses were demolished at Dwight, and news some persons were hurt there. Some of these reports may prove to be exaggerations.

The telegraph operator at the Western Depot says in a note on Saturday morning:

"I have not the particulars, but six or eight houses were blown down at Pontiac, besides unroofing the Court House and several other buildings; one woman badly hurt. Two houses blown down at Odell; one man badly hurt."

(From the Bloomington Pantagraph, 28th.)

The amount of damage to the N. S. Presbyterian church by the gale of Friday is estimated at some $700 or $800. A subscription paper had been started for the relief of the sufferers, and we trust that our citizens will liberally respond. The damage to Tom Mason's house on Jefferson street, by the falling of the tower and roof of the Catholic church upon it, was more than we were aware of, when we wrote our account of Saturday. The mass fell on one corner of the roof, breaking through and tearing out a portion of the gable-end of the house. The verandah was torn to pieces, and the front yard fence broken down.

HARTFORD EXCHANGE BANK.

AN OPERATOR IN LIMBO.

Gould Makes Us. Hogue Money,

[From the Missouri Democrat.]

A Chicago Cattle Dealer in Trouble—His Name is Robert Mount and is Lodged in Gaskill—Cattle Jobbing—Mules—Interesting Incidents, and Facts formed the title in the affairs of many men, which taken at the flood, has led them on to fortune. Now it came to pass a short time since, that an individual rejoicing in the patronyme of George Gilbert—probably some relation to John Gilbert, the great horseman of our schoolboy days—conceived an idea of investing some capital in mule flesh, and for that purpose he started from Chicago—for that is the city he has for many days honored with his presence—and in due process of time, with the aid of steamboats, railroads, etc., he found himself in short in a mule country, to wit, Pike County, Missouri. Mr. Gilbert introduced himself to an honest country genius—not overstocked with learning—named Stronse—a Teuton, by the way—as a man of money, and a man of family, and a gentleman to all intents and purposes. Mr. Stronse had plenty of mules and Mr. Gilbert had plenty of money, the former wished to get rid of his animals, and the latter could dispense with a quantity of his cash.

Very soon a bargain was struck, the Chicago individual agreeing to pay the Missourian $6,000 for mules. Gilbert forked over the wherewith, paying the whole amount in notes on the Hartford Exchange Bank of Indiana, and went himself scarce in the vicinity of Pike County, taking his newly purchased stock along. Mr. Stronse was now very rich—$6,000 in ready money—that was really wonderful indeed. It was a perfect God-send in this moneyless world of ours. But imagine the surprise of the hardy tiller of the soil when he was informed by a the money was bad, that no such bank ever existed, and that in the mules Mr. Gilbert had *sold* him at a rather dear figure.

Steps were immediately taken for the arrest of the cattle dealer, and Mr. Stronse hastened to St. Charles, where he caused Mr. Brannon, Sheriff of that county, to attach the notes, and return them to him. The next thing in the programme was to secure Mr. Gilbert, and for that purpose the Sheriff aforesaid took passage in the North Missouri Railroad for this city, thinking it probable that he (Gilbert) had fled here. On Saturday night last, Brannon espied the dealer in quadrupeds unconcernedly wending his way through the streets of our fair city, and, procuring the services of a police officer, had him jugged *instanter*. On persecuting him at the upper station house, $1,900 in the stuff in which he had paid for his cattle was found on his person, a circumstance which gave fair to prove that he was one of those specimens of swindling humanity so often heard of, yet so seldom caught.

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An Indian Captive Reclaimed after Thirty-Five Years' Absence—Restoration of His Lands.

[From the Tiffin (Ohio) Tribune.]

The following narrative of the return and recognition of Matthew Brayton, the long lost son of Elijah Brayton of this county, who was stolen by the Indians 35 years ago, will be read with interest. It was kindly furnished by Mr. S. W. Chamberlain, of Carey, and can be relied upon as true:

On the 30th of Sept., 1895, two children of Elijah Brayton, then residing near Springville in this county, were out at play after the cows. After getting a short distance from home, the younger one, Matthew, a lad between seven and eight years of age, became fatigued and started for a neighboring house, close by, while the other continued the search for the cows. Since that time, nothing has been heard of the child, until lately. The country was thoroughly searched, by all the whites and friendly Indians that resided near this settlement, and continued several weeks, but without effect. At the time he was lost there were two scars on his person, one on his head, caused by a boil, and one on the big toe of his right foot, caused by a cut with an axe.

During the latter part of last August, it was ascertained through the medium of the papers, that a returned Indian captive was at Cleveland searching for his relatives. Search was made for this person, but he was not found until Tuesday evening, Nov. 8th, when he was discovered in a farmer's house near Sugar Grove, Warren County, Pa., by Wm. Dayton, who started him immediately for Adrian, where he arrived Thursday noon.

The news flew like wildfire through the neighborhood, and the people have been visiting him constantly since. On his arrival, questioning and cross-questioning him until he is almost exhausted. The scars corresponding to those on Matthew Brayton when lost, were found upon him. His right leg, about 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and of light complexion. He has some tattoo marks on his chest, also some scars on his right arm, caused by wounds received in an Indian battle some three years ago. The Indians in performing the necessary surgical operation, cut the bone in the leg, and made a wound (some 6 inches in length) with a buckskin thong, making but three stitches. The scars made by the stitches and thong are nearly as large as a half dollar piece. He has with him his Indian dog, called Nemi, and a large pipe made of flint, which weighs nine pounds. He says it took him one noon to drill the hole through his pipe, which he did with a piece of steel, some bears oil and water. He was stolen by the Pottawatomie and Canada Indians, and was shifted from one of these tribes to the other, until he was sold by them to the Fuyar Indians, who gave $3 gallons of whisky for him, and they sold him to the Winnebagoes for 73 gallons. They were living at Michigan at that time. The Chippewas bought him of the Winnebagoes, and sold him two months and a half, and then sold him to the Sioux for eleven gallons of the "fire water." This he does not recollect himself, but he was told to him by the various tribes, as he traced himself back to Ohio.

He remembers back to the time he was owned by the Fuyars, which he says was twenty-six years ago.

To use his language, "I was then a head shorter than I am now." He was purchased from the Sioux, twenty-five years ago, last April, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, by the Snakes and Copperheads, with whom he has resided ever since. He lived in Iowa two years, then moved to Minnesota, where he staid six months; thence to California, where he resided 5½ years; thence to Mexico, where he lived two years; thence to the Russian Possessions, where he has resided ever since, except when traveling to and from this country. He lived in Behring's Straits, two hundred miles northwest of "Big Esquimaux" village, 66

Special Notices.

☞ Nature is the Greatest Physician. This is now admitted by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong n the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the disease. The great aim therefore is to strengthen the natural powers. This has been kept in view by the skillful compounder of DR. J. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, which operate to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, are prompt and decisive. The patient who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the BITTERS soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. Let all from whose cheek the bloom has departed give Dr. J. Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters a trial.

Sold by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. nov19-2wd&w

☞ Taxes! Taxes!! Taxes!!!—The subscriber, collector for the West town of Chicago, would hereby notify the tax-payers of said town, that he is now in possession of the books and ready to receive their taxes at the office of S. M. Avery & Co., corner West Water and Canal streets. Immediate attention is requested.

no24-1w T. MORRIS, Collector West Chicago.

☞ The Contrast.—While congratulating those who have had the good fortune to be BORN BEAUTIFUL, I would recommend those whose hair is of an odious tint by nature, or grizzled by sickness, or time, that by using CRISTADORO's Excelsior Hair Dye, they may, so far as the hair is concerned, in TEN MINUTES be MADE BEAUTIFUL.

The Dye has been analyzed and certified to be pure and harmless, by Dr. Chilton, the most distinguished Chemist in the United States. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. CHRISTODORO, 6 Astor House, New York. no16-1m

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic destruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, flatulence, pains in the stomach, cholic, and nervous disorders in all their forms. But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, in female complaints, and the sufferings of enfeebled youth. For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oc26x3m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. del-ly

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its issues. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

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Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, &c. bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.) Post Office Box 3634. my25 ly d391

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Press & Tribune.

The Labor of Making Hoops.

A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* gives the following curious facts respecting the manufacture of steel hoops for ladies' skirts, at the mill of Henry S. Washburn, of Worcester, Massachusetts:

Mr. Henry S. Washburn makes some of the finest wire in the world. He showed us a specimen of No. 32 iron wire, finer than a hair. It weighed only seven ounces, and was 63,900 feet, or thirteen miles, fifteen rods, twelve feet and six inches in length! It was drawn cold from a piece of iron one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

Mr. Washburn manufactures twenty thousand yards a day of steel crinoline, or flat wire, which is here tempered and covered, all ready for the ladies' skirts. The manufacture of this kind of wire (or hoops) is immense. Mr. Washburn estimates that at least five thousand tons of steel and iron are used annually in this way for the ladies of the United States, South America and Mexico. It is sold, when covered, at wholesale, at about fifty cents a pound, and about three-quarters of a pound is required for each skirt. Indeed, we suppose that his estimate of five thousand tons of hoop a year is quite too low. There are, undoubtedly, ten millions of females in this country and the South American states who wear hoops. Many of them wear out half a dozen skirts a year; suppose the average to be three a year, to each, and that the iron of each weighs only half a pound—we have fifteen millions of pounds of steel and iron hoops used up by the ladies of the United States and South American states every year or seven thousand five hundred and fifty-five tons, costing seven and a half millions of dollars.

Now imagine the amount of labor, of money and of skill brought into active service by this fashion of spreading the skirts by hoops. See the dusky miners cutting their way into the bowels of the earth to bring up the thousands of tons of iron ore necessary to make these hoops; the long train of mules necessary to draw it to the furnaces where it is melted into "pigs;" the many men and boys employed to plant, hoe, mow, rake and pitch, to produce food for the mules and the miners, the puddlers and smelters, the iron-workers and the wire drawers; and the machinery, too, necessary to bring the wire into flattened shape and comely form, to temper it, to fit and cover it. Think of the wear of brain and the test of genius, to produce these results—of the amount of coal (and here come in the miners, and the mules, and the producers again) to keep the boilers steaming and the machinery running for making this wire! And then again, think of the force directly employed in this skirt-hoop manufacture!

Mr. Washburn alone employs sixty-seven men and boys and thirty-three females in straightening, flattening, tempering, covering and packing these hoops. And then we must not loose sight of the fact that these, too, must be fed and clothed—keeping the tailors, and milliners, and shoemakers in motion to cover them, and the butcher and millers as well as farmers to produce, and the Bridgets in the kitchen to cook for them. And this is not the half of it! Like the hoop itself, round and round does this estimate go, never ending, but always puffing and swelling up, drawing into its folds miners, ironmongers, mechanics, artisans, inventors, farmers, grocers, dry-goods men, and the mills that supply them, doctors, ostlers, cooks, waiters and milliners—all, all in aid of this little thin iron hoop that runs round and round the skirts of our wives and daughters, puffing them out of proportion, and making it inconvenient for them to ride in stage coaches and sit in church pews. And what is the product of the hoop *per se*? Its influence, not upon the hearts, but upon the muscle of mankind, is great, and sets astir a large number of the industrial classes and the men of genius. But what does it produce? Why, merely the grand climateric of the puff and bloat of fashion—that's all. But how odd and dreary it would be to see the ladies now-a-days without hoops. We should all of us, involuntarily shudder at the sight, so firmly does Fashion thrust and twist her long fingers in our hair, turning and turning the grip till our eyes start out and turn up, seeing nothing save beautiful mists and shadows, variegated, forming into shapes and imaginary substances before our admiring gaze. Indeed, now, that we have become used to the hoops, it would be shocking enough to part with them. So go on Mr. Washburn—you and others in the same work—go on with your furnaces, your triphammers, your cog-wheels, ponderous machinery, your hissing boilers and groaning engines—go on, fill up your coal bunkers, keep the mills running and the employees busy—turn out your seven and a half millions of dollars worth annually—the ladies will take them promptly, the husbands and fathers will pay, and you and your employees will prosper. Let no man say that there can never any good come out of the hooped skirts. They swell—the prosperity of the country.

The Yankee and the Emperor.

The Emperor Louis Napoleon supports his fighting characters, known as Zouaves, and otherwise, on about five cents a day to each man. To reduce this heavy expenditure to about three cents is the dream of his life. The soldier washes his own linen, cooks his own food, and, if he could only be taught to make his clothes, the end would be accomplished. Some years since a Yankee appeared in Paris with a sewing machine. He sought an interview with the Emperor. That, however, is not easily accomplished. His Imperial Insignificance is shy of strangers, and the principal of the French government is to keep Louis unseen.

Nothing, however, can baffle the Yankee owner of a sewing machine. Through that remarkable specimen of royal adipose, Prince Murat, who is forever smelling out a new way to pay old debts, and has his wits considerably sharpened by the American school marm, our friend from New England obtained, without thanks to the American Legation, his long-sought for presentation. He told the Emperor that he had a machine that would make a pair of pantaloons in the space of ten minutes, and he could teach its use to any one in five. "Bring it here," said Napoleon the Little, in imitation of Napoleon the Great, who was remarkably curt. The machine was brought. "Now show me," was the command. Sure enough, in fifteen minutes, the imperial pantaloons were complete. Louis the Little was delighted. He would teach the grand army to make breeches in a new way; and three sous a day seemed eminently possible. He soon drove a bargain with the agent of the patentee. He gave fifty thousand francs for the right to use the machine in the armies and navy of France, and closed the interview with an order for the money. This order found its way to the hands of M. Foulde, Secretary of State. M. Foulde is of Hebrew origin, and labors under the impression that he is in full dress when he puts on a certain huge diamond pin. This great financier took the order in his dirty fingers and exhibited symptoms of repudiation. But he had a customer quite up to the game of repudiation, and who remarked that he would sell that bit of paper on the street if the Government was not ready to pay up. The idea of denying Louis Napoleon's bit of paper on the Bourse, struck M. Foulde, the dirty Minister of State, as rather unpleasant, so the money was paid; and this son of New England sailed in the next packet. Some time after, the French Government made the discovery that the imperial pants lasted just as long as they were being made. In other words, the Empire had been diddled.—*Mac-a-Cheek Press.*

[The gentleman referred to in the above article is one Curtis L. North, now residing at Bloomington, this State, and who recently returned from California. If our memory serves us right, the amount stated above should be one hundred and five thousand francs instead of fifty thousand.—Eds.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

BANKING PERILS IN GEORGIA.—Banking is likely to be girt with perils in Georgia. The Governor of that State in his recent message, recommends a revision of the criminal code, to the end that the suspension of specie payment by any bank of Georgia, shall be deemed conclusive evidence of fraud on the part of the President and Directors, and punishes the officers of the Bank for it, by imprisonment in the penitentiary, without permitting them to show that it was not a fraud.

THE WASHOE MINES.—The Placerville *Observer* has the following:

The miners are very indignant at some of the San Francisco assayers, whose false reports have caused many to sell their claims for much less than their real worth. There are some Mexicans at the mines who have worked silver veins, and at whom was given a ton of ore to test its value. Two tons from one claim were boxed up, every alternate box sent to San Francisco, and the remainder were given to the Mexicans. The ton sent below assayed, per report, $1,800, while the same amount intrusted to the Mexicans, assayed $6,640. We have received this information from a reliable gentleman, a resident of Carson Valley.

ANECDOTE OF GENERAL SCOTT.—The *Home Journal* publishes the following anecdote of Gen. Scott:

In the heat of one of the most desperate battles in Mexico, the General saw a critical point where an advantage was likely to be lost, except by a prompt, though rather dangerous movement. He galloped up to one of the officers of a volunteer corps, and gave the order. The man was willing enough, but, while gathering up his reins, he remarked in the most savory drawl of Yankee dialect: "Well, it *does* seem to me that I could *hayes* done it better a little while agod!" "Sir," thundered out the General, "the words are *does* and *have*. You've only twenty minutes to live, and for God's sake don't die with such horrible pronunciation on your mouth!" and waving his hand to the astonished captain, with imperative repetition of his order by gesture, the splendid horseman galloped off to follow up his victory in another crisis of the battle.

MELANCHOLY EPIDEMIC AMONG DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS.—Since election, the Milwaukee *National*, the Green Lake *Democrat*, the Sparta *Democrat*, and the La Crosse *Democrat*, have all given up the ghost. It is significant of the general decay and dissolution of the party. It is instructive, however, to remark, that the dying democracy, like all other dying persons, is quite sure it will be well next week, and next time it will give its opponents an awful drubbing.—*Milwaukee Free Dem.*

SALE OF GOODS BY SAMPLE.—A case of some interest to merchants occurred at Pittsburgh last week. Julius Esselbom, the agent of a New York mercantile firm, was arrested under the law which forbids the sale of goods by sample. The penalty for each offence under the statute is $500, and the agent was mulcted in the sum of $1,500.

THERE is in the town of Nantucket, Massachusetts, an astronomical clock, made by the Hon. Walter Folger, when he was only twenty-two years of age. The plan of the whole of its machinery was matured and completed in his mind before he commenced to put it together. It keeps the correct date of the year, and the figures change as the year changes. The sun and moon, represented by balls, appear to rise and set on the face of the clock, with all their variations and phases, as in the heavens, it also indicates the sun's place in the ecliptic, keeps an account of the motion of the moon's nodes around the ecliptic, and the sun and moon's declination.

—The Lafayette *Courier* says that Mr. Joseph Daurger of that place, who had expected to be one of the passengers with Mr. Lowe in the big balloon to Europe, has resolved to compensate himself for his disappointment in the failure of that expedition by making a balloon of his own of about 100,000 cubic feet for capacity, and of a new material which Mr. D. says has been invented by himself, called "silk rubber," which is strong enough to dispense with netting, except around the basket, and is elastic enough to admit the expansion of gas in the upper air without discharging any of it, and thus prevent the loss which other balloons must submit to or "bust" when they "get high." He will have it done about the first of May. May be the first of April would be a more appropriate time.

—The number of immigrants who arrived at New York during the week ending the 23d inst. was 2,458.

THE CITY RUFFIANS.—The latest news from Baltimore is the account of a brutal outrage upon a conductor of a street railroad car. A party of eight or nine rowdies, belonging to a Regulators' Club, who had been incensed by the ejection of a person from the cars on account of his being suspected of robbing Mrs. William O. Welch of a porte monnaie and its contents, knocked the conductor down, beat him and stamped him, bruising him very seriously.

Of course, no arrests have been made.

IRISH EMIGRANTS IN PERU.—Dr. Edward Cuken has entered into a contract with the Peruvian government for the introduction into that country of 25,000 Irish emigrants, who are to renounce their allegiance to their government and become citizens of Peru. The Peruvian government pays their sea passage, and gives to every colonist about nine acres of land, at an elevation of about four thousand feet above the level of the sea.

THE LIGHTNING RECKONER.—Prof. Hutchings, of New York city, who has acquired the cognomen of the "Lightning Reckoner," by the rapidity with which he does the work of addition, can add up four columns of figures nine deep in six seconds, giving the result with unerring exactitude.

VITRIOL THROWING.—The practice of vitriol throwing is carried on quite extensively in Troy, N. Y. Several ladies have had valuable dresses completely ruined by it, within a few days.

PERSONAL.

Hon. Edward Stanley, late of North Carolina, but now of California, is about to enter the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Mr. Thackeray is to be paid so enormous a sum by Messrs. Smith & Elder for editing their new magazine that doubts are expressed of the possibility of making it pay at the price—one shilling.

—We yesterday saw a letter from the resident physician of the Utica Asylum, dated the 21st, which says that Gerrit Smith continues to improve. On the previous evening he slept six hours continuously. He has begun to realize his condition fully, and appreciates the importance of his medical treatment, as well as acquiesces in all the means used for his restoration. Information from Peterboro is to the effect that his family regard his cure as certain.—*N. Y. Tribune, 26th.*

—The Auburn *Union* says: Senator Seward, at the date of the latest advices from him, was at Vienna on his way home from Palestine. He returned from the sea port of Jerusalem to Alexandria in the United States ship Macedonia, and from thence to a port of debarkation for Vienna in an Austrian vessel, which honored him by displaying the American flag. His health has been excellent even in Egypt, during the unhealthy season. Upon leaving Vienna he expected to visit Turin and Genoa, and to return again to France by the Mediterranean.

—The San Francisco *Times* of the 7th, in alluding to the killing of Broderick says:

"That he was to fall before the hair-trigger of Terry, he did not suppose, but he knew well enough that if he survived that encounter, he would be slain by some other of the slavery-extending crowd, who so eagerly sought his life. After he fell, it is known that he believed that he was killed—" murdered," because he was opposed to the extension of slavery and a corrupt Administration—that he was the victim of a conspiracy. Of the determination to kill him off it appears he was well aware. A letter was received in this city by a well known gentleman, by the last overland mail, from Theodore Payne, Esq., from which we are allowed to make the following extract: "On my way to the Post Office I met C. K. Garrison, and on speaking of the death of Broderick, Garrison said that Broderick came to bid him good bye as he was leaving for New York, and on shaking hands, Broderick remarked—'*Good bye, Mr. Garrison, you will never see me again—I have got to fall by the hands of some of them.*'"

—An English Lord, one Stanley, recently returned from a tour to the West. On Saturday he took the cars from Suspension Bridge, and displayed such an amount of self-sufficiency and impertinence that he was politely taken by the neck and reduced to a proper amount of decency.

Prenticeana.

The following are a few specimens of the contents of the new work by the editor of the Louisville *Journal*, entitled "Prenticeana," just published by Derby and Jackson, New York:

A Mr. Archer has been sent to the Ohio penitentiary for marrying three wives. "Insatiate Archer! could not one suffice?"

A Pittsburgh paper says, in an obituary notice of an old lady, that "She bore her husband twenty children and never gave him a cross word." She must have obeyed the good old precept—"*bear and forbear.*"

A Buffalo paper announces that Dr. Brandreth has introduced a bill into the Legislature. Is the editor sure that he minds his *p's* in his announcement?

The editor of the Boston *Liberator* calls upon the ladies of the North to make use of nothing that is produced by slave labor. He needn't expect them not to use cotton. They will not *cut so old a friend from their bosoms.*

The common opinion is, that we should take good care of children at all seasons of the year, but it is well enough in winter to *let them slide.*

A writer in a Virginia paper devotes three columns to describing the great Blue Ridge Tunnel. We hardly know which is the greatest bore, the tunnel or the description of it.

W. H. Hooe, a postmaster in Virginia, publishes that two hundred dollars of the public funds are missing from his office, and he asks "*who has got the money?*" Possibly echo may answer—*Hooe.*

The editor of an Indianna paper says "*more villany is on foot.*" We suppose the editor has lost his horse.

The New York *Evening Post* says, a man "cannot be active and quiescent at the same time." There may be some doubt of that. Some fellows bustle about terribly and *yet lie still.*

A Rocky Mountain correspondent of the New York Evening *Post*, who writes himself "Henry E. Land," describes Oregon as the most delightful country in the world. Our citizens, if they choose, can go out there, and see *how the land lies.*

We were considerably amused by an account that we lately saw of a remarkable duel. There were six *men* upon the ground and six *misses.*

The Ohio river is getting lower and lower every day. It has almost ceased to run. All who look at it can at once perceive that it exhibits very little speed but *a great deal of bottom.*

A New England writer says that it has been found that negroes can be better trusted than white men, not to betray secrets. We suppose this is upon the principle that they always *keep dark.*

Mrs. Lucy Hill complains in an Arkansas paper that her nephew has trampled upon her rights and feelings. The graceless young rascal shouldn't be allowed to trample upon his *aunt-Hill.*

A Woman in Florida, named Cross, lately gave birth to an infant son which weighed only one pound. That Cross wasn't hard to bear.

Two men, Joseph Sparks and Oscar Flint, were assailed in the suburbs of Baltimore a few nights ago, by a gang of shoulder-hitters. Flint was knocked down, but his companion escaped by flight. When the scoundrels hit Flint *Sparks flew.*

Mr. William Hood was robbed near Corinth, Ala., on the 13th inst. The Corinth paper says that the name of the highwayman is unknown, but there is no doubt that he was Robbin' Hood.

Passages from the Saturday Press.

To Destroy the Massachusetts Liquor Laws.—Burnham.
"Testimony of the Rocks."—An heiress on the witness stand.
The Great Tribulation.—Cumming.
Serious Charge.—Pew-rent.
High-bred Dog.—The skye-terrier.
The Virginia Hue and Cry.—Brown.
"Still" Life.—Eau de vie.
The Colossus of Rhodes.—The Great Central Park Drive.

Selections from Punch.

"*The Home Magazine.*"—The caddy which contains the domestic gunpowder.

Gentleness of the Sex.—After all, woman's forte is her piano.

A Teetotaller's Definition.—"Language is most decidedly only given to drunken man to disguise his thoughts."

How Happy!—Question being had whether the police were allowed to smoke, Jones remarked, "I was very glad, that awfully cold night, to see all the police down our road with pipes or cigars." "Reminding you," said the sparkling Brown, "of Lord Macaulay's line in the *Armada*: 'Cape beyond Cape, in endless range, those twinkling points of fire.'"

For use in a Quadrille.—An eminent party, or perfumer, has said that a revolution can't be made with rose-water. Bet from Garibaldi's calling on Farini to act, it would seem that one can be made with Eau-de-Cologne.

DEERE'S MOLINE PLOWS.—The subscribers having enlarged their facilities for manufacturing, and are now prepared to fill all orders to supply the increasing demand, (which heretofore we have not been enabled to do), and have and intend to keep an assortment of all the styles of
PLOWS AND BREAKERS
hitherto manufactured by them, as well as other kinds of Agricultural Implements, such as the various kinds of Corn and Potatoe Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Horse Rakes, [illegible]
Moline, Ill., October 18, 1859. DEERE & CO.

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF FOND DU LAC,
FOND DU LAC,
Wisconsin.
S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier. A. G. RUGGLES, Pres.
Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange.

BANK OF THE NORTH-WEST,
FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.
BENJ. F. MOORE, Pres. A. G. RUGGLES, Cash.
Collections solicited and proceeds remitted promptly on day of payment, less current exchange only. Established in January, 1854.
REFERENCES—F. G. Adams, Chicago, Ill. Metropolitan Bank, New York.

B. W. PHILLIPS,
BANKER,
No. 5 CLARK STREET, (Loomis Building) Chicago, Ill. Buys Sight and Time drafts on Eastern Cities, Discounts business paper, deals in European and Domestic Exchange, Specie, Land Warrants, Uncurrent Bank Notes and makes collections on all accessible points.

LAUMAN, HEDGE & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
Burlington, Iowa.
Prompt attention given to collections. Refer to I. H. Burch & Co. F. G. Adams, Underwood & Co.
JACOB A. LAUMAN, THOMAS HEDGE, GEO. C. LAUMAN.

THE BANK OF AURORA,
HALL & BROTHERS, Aurora, Illinois,
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange.
All collections entrusted to them will meet prompt attention.
Refer to Bank of the State of New York; F. G. Adams and Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago.

COOK & SARGENT, DAVENPORT, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Downey, Iowa City, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Cook, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Cook, Sargent & Parker, Florence, Nebraska; Bankers and Dealers in Exchange. Make Collections and remit to any part of the Union. Land Warrants bought, sold and located. Particular attention given to the payment of taxes. Attorneys at Law connected with our houses.
COOK & DILLON, Davenport, Iowa.
E. D. DOWNEY, Iowa City.

BALDWIN & DODGE,
BANKERS AND LAND AGENTS,
Council Bluffs, Iowa City.
Collections made at the usual rates. Exchange on the principal cities of the Union bought and sold. Real Estate bought and sold on Commission. Land Warrants located at $20 per 160 acres, and 2½c per acre Land Office Fees. All located warrants in same proportion.
References—Marine Bank, Chicago; Henry Farnham, Esq., President Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; American Exchange Bank, New York; Durkee & Bullock, St. Louis.
JOHN T. DODGE. C. M. BALDWIN.

MAXWELL & DART,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
No. 50 Exchange Place,
NEW YORK.
Business paper and loans negotiated. Advances made on Stock Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. All orders promptly attended to.
The proceeds of all Stocks or Bonds sent to us for sale will be remitted for by return mail.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital $500,000.
B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

E. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
Corner Clark and Lake Street,
CHICAGO.
EDARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARSHALL & DRURY,
EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.
DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY.
☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates.
REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; White Bros. Chicago, Ill.; Bockes, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO.,
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.
JOHN WEARE, S. D. CARPENTER, E. B. OTTERS
Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Head, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS, Chicago. Deposits received and interest allowed on Special Deposits. Liberal accommodations granted to Depositors Independent of the state of the money market. Exchange and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, on all the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Exchange on Europe, to importers, at New York quotations. Time loans on private bonds, and mortgages negotiated. Western States, County, City, or Railroad loans negotiated.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN. ALEX. MILLER. OTTO GELPCKE.

HALSTED & GILMAN,
BANKERS,
No. 47 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.
Correspondents can rely on prompt attention and early advices of money market. Accounts of Bankers solicited.
Reference, by permission, to Exchange Bank, St. Louis; State Bank of Iowa, Keokuk; Brown & Ives, Providence, R. I.; Union Bank, New York; W. S. Gilman, New York.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
J. T. VAN VLECK, Banker,
No. 4 Broadstreet, one door from Wall, New York.
Deals in Bank Notes and Specie. Discounts Paper, and attends to instructions of correspondents.
Twenty-eight years in Business. Solicits business from his Western friends.
Refers, by permission, to H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago, Illinois.

BUDD & BALDWIN,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.
CLINTON, - - - Iowa.
Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment.
Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn.; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent, Davenport, Iowa.

F. G. SALTONSTALL & CO.,
COMMISSION, STOCK & BOND BROKERS,
No. 24 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
State Bonds for Banking purposes and Railroad Stocks of every description bought and sold in the New York market by telegraph. Quotations received daily.
Illinois Central Land Bonds purchased and delivered at New York rates, adding Commission.
F. G. SALTONSTALL. E. I. TINKHAM. J. G. AMBLER.

I. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold.
Reference—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams.

Stoves.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 130 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

STOVES! STOVES!!
OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY
At the Lowest Prices,
AT 201 LAKE STREET.

NEW WORLD COOKING STOVE.
This favorite is still in the market, at as low figures as common stoves, while it is
Fully Equal to the best Made.
So that all who wish can get one of the best stoves at the LOWEST PRICE by going to
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.

WARM AIR FURNACES,
with necessary
Pipes, Registers, Ventilators, &c.,
Put up at fair rates and WARRANTED by
THOMAS GEORGE.........201 Lake-St.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,
—AT—
H. W. Landreth's,
NO. 310.......STATE STREET.......NO. 310
SELF-REGULATER STOVES,
Air-Tight Stoves for Wood & Coal,
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
CONQUEST COOKING STOVE.
A though the improvement in Stoves have, perhaps, kept pace with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more economical in the consumption of fuel. "The Conquest Stove" is made to meet this particular demand. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and combines with substantial advantages, new and important principles possessed by no other Stove.
For sale by H. W. LANDRETH, 310 State street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
—AT—
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
71.......LAKE STREET.......71
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns,
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.
BOX STOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Planished & Japaned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Stoves cleaned and set up at short notice. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET. - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN............JAS. P. DALTON.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On both sides of Market street from Randolph street to Madison street, in the South Division, 20 feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 12 inch oak scantling, the same to be built to city grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the North side of Michigan street, from Market street to Franklin st., in the North Division, fourteen feet wide, of 2 inch plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filed in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

FOR PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The best located place to erect a Grain Warehouse is immediately on the Depot of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad in Iowa City is to be sold.
There are five Frame Houses thereon and amply a place for a Warehouse. It is the only lot in which the rail can be brought in from the railroad, and is the
Key for the other Warehouses
If they want to have brought in rails, which they are not able, without crossing this property.
Price $4,000, with one-third cash down, the balance can be paid, if so desired, on long terms.
For particulars apply to BECK & WIRTH, No. 14 South Clark street, Or LANDSBERG & CO., Iowa City, Iowa.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE.
For hot or cold dishes, and every culinary preparation requiring a relish; recommended by the London Lancet as "a great aid to digestion," and indispensable for the dinner table. Made from the original receipt of the late Alexis Soyer, only by Crosse & Blackwell, Purveyors to the Queen, London. For sale by all the principal Grocers. Agents for the United States—G. G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton street, New York. BRAY & HAYES, McCormick, Boston. For sale in Chicago by HODGES & CO., [illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
Importers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS,
Have now in store a fresh and extensive stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Comprising full lines of seasonable goods of Cotton and Woolen Fabrics, specially adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade, which will be sold at
NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES,
To cash and prompt paying customers.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
No. 42.... Lake Street.... No. 42.

1859 Fall Trade. 1859
We are in receipt of our usual Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing,
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISH'G GOODS,
TO WHICH
The Attention of the Trade is Invited,
Barrett, King & Co.
No. 37.......LAKE STREET.......No. 37

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
Goods for Men's Wear.
81 & 83 - SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO. - 81 & 83
Would invite the attention of Merchants and Manufacturers of Clothing of the Northwest to their stock now in store for the Fall Trade, feeling confident that it will be found superior to any ever before exhibited in the West, consisting in part of
Broadcloths, Moscow Beavers,
Black Doeskins, President "
Velvet Vestings, Castor "
Coating Cloths, Blue Pilots,
Kentucky Jeans, Devon Kerseys,
TWEEDS, BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES, WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
Tailors' Trimmings of every kind and variety. ☞ An examination of our stock is solicited.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE NORTHWEST
—OF—
SADDLERY HARDWARE!
Harness, Bridle, Patent & Enameled
LEATHER
Carriage Trimmings!
SPRINGS, AXLES,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, WHIPS, LASHES, &C
FOR SALE LOW, BY
Hayden, Kay & Co.,
238 - - RANDOLPH STREET - - 238

1859. Fall Goods. 1859.
J. M. STINE & CO.,
37 Lake-st., (up-stairs), and 41 & 43 Wabash-ave.
Beg leave to offer to the
CASH AND PROMPT SHORT TIME TRADE
At Low Prices
A large and well-selected stock of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
Both Foreign and Domestic;
NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,
WOOLEN, YARNS AND HOSIERY, HOODS,
and a great variety of articles adapted to the
FALL TRADE.
The especial attention of Close Buyers to our varied and unsurpassed assortment of Seasonable and Desirable Goods is respectfully solicited.

1859 Autumn Trade. 1859
Low Prices Win!
PEAKE, MARSH & DeLONG,
30 . . . LAKE STREET . . . 30
Will offer at wholesale throughout the season to prompt paying customers a very large and complete stock of
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
At the Lowest Prices that close buying and small expenses will admit of. It has been our policy always to offer Good Goods at Low Prices, which we are able to do by conducting business on small expenses and selling to a carefully selected paying trade.
Good men will find it to their advantage to call on us. Our stock embraces large lines of the favorite brands of
Heavy Domestics,
As well as FINE DRESS and FANCY GOODS, and is kept fresh by constant additions and an active trade.

HONORE, HALL & CO.,
51 . . . Lake Street 51
Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
Builder's
Railroad Furnishing,
Wheelbarrows, Picks, Shovels, &
Anvils, Vices, Wrenches, &c.
Manufacturers of every description of Wire Cloth and Wire Work.

Hardware for Fall Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTER,
16 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Invite the country Trade to the following:
50 Tons Annealed Fence Wire—assorted numbers.
" " Bright " "
5000 Kegs Nails—assorted sizes and brands.
1500 Bdls Sheet Iron—assorted.
300 " " Juniata—assorted.
300 " " R. G.
15 Casks Sheet Zinc.
Tin Plate, Copper Bottoms, Rivets and Ears, Pig Tin Breasts and Covers, Tinner's Tools, &c. A complete assortment.

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue.
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 South Water St. 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
360 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
300 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
49 do Sterine do
49 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmeg,
40 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
100 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A1 do
104 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
150 boxes Layer Raisins,
375 do M. R. do
50 hf bxs do do
200 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
375 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes.
For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, on the 1st of January, 1859, withdrew from Cook, Stebbins & Co. where I was Chemist Dyer and Partner, and have opened a
FANCY STEAM DYE ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 195...South Clark Street,...No. 195
[Between Monroe and Adams.]
Where I am prepared to Dye and clean Silk, Satin and Woolen Dresses and Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants, in every style desired. Charges cheap. Lace Curtains cleaned and finished in superior manner.
All goods warranted. [illegible] KALISCH.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving, which we manufacture in the West, together with a full line of Eastern, consisting in part of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Kip, Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full line of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
—AT—
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

SADDLERY.
TURNER & SIDWAY,
208 RANDOLPH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
SADDLES, BRIDLES,
HORSE COLLARS, TRUNKS,
WHIPS, HORSE BLANKETS,
GIG SADDLES, PAD HOUSINGS,
FRONTS, HAND REINS, &c., &c.
ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY FILLED AT THE LOWEST RATES.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
JOBBERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas,
NO. 25 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.
Have now on hand, and are receiving a full and large complete assortment of the above goods than were ever brought to this market embracing every variety and style, all of which are adapted to the wants of the
Western Trade.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
BOOT, SHOE AND RUBBER
Warehouse.
BUEL, HILL, GRANGER & CO.,
33 - - - Lake Street. - - - 33
Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago, have now in store and are receiving every week large additions to their stock, the best kinds of custom made
BOOTS AND SHOES,
suitable for Men, Boys, Youths, Women, Misses, and Children's Wear which we offer at Wholesale only to cash and prompt paying trade at the lowest possible market prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES
—AT—
New York and Boston Prices.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
IN CHAMBERS 42 LAKE STREET.
Over their Dry Goods Department, have a heavy stock of Boots and Shoes, direct from the most popular manufacturers, comprising goods of the most desirable styles and qualities, adapted to the Fall and Winter trade, all of which will be sold at prices that will
Defy Competition!
Either in this or Eastern markets, and the goods warranted to give satisfaction.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
No. 42 . . . Lake Street . . . . No. 42

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children wear out at the toe the best constructed shoes in four to six weeks, and that it has hitherto defied the skill of manufacturers to obviate this difficulty.

THE "METALLIC TIP,"
meets and overcomes it. A small piece of copper is neatly fastened to the toe of the Boot or Shoe affording a complete protection to it, and rendering the Shoe of the most lively [illegible]
We present this invention with the fullest knowledge of and experience in its Practical Utility, having now for nearly two years been subjected to the severest tests. It has met every objection, and entirely overcome every objection that could possibly be brought against it, as the accompanying certificates, which are but a fair average of hundreds of others, will abundantly corroborate. We have no hesitation in saying that the Metallic-Tipped Shoe is superior to anything ever offered, for Children's wear, the only style; and we consider it a moderate statement, that one pair of the Metallic tips will outwear two to three pairs of the old style, making a saving of nearly two thirds in the expense of shoes.

MESSRS. WADSWORTH AND WELLS,
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive prompt attention.
CHAS. MCKINNEY & CO.,
48 and 50 Water st., Boston, Mass.
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn.

1859. Fall Trade. 1859.
HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c,
Benedict & Farnam
HAVE REMOVED TO
50 . . LAKE STREET . . . 50.
Where they offer to good prompt paying customers a large and desirable stock of the above goods on favorable terms and at low prices.
R. BENEDICT...... [sel a361 3m] ...... E. T. FARNAM.

BOOTS AND SHOES
At Wholesale.
WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers,
190 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO.
Are now prepared for the Fall Trade, with an unusually large stock of goods suited to the Western Trade, which will be sold for cash, or prompt pay, at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. The attention of Western Merchants is called to our stock of MEN'S KIP, CALF, AND THICK BOOTS, of our own manufacture and warranted. Ladies, Misses, and Children's Work, from our manufactory in Brighton, Maine.
In this class of goods we can furnish styles and qualities which cannot be found elsewhere in this market; and in prices we can give our customers the benefit of the profit and commission usually paid to jobbers at the East. We can also, in these goods, furnish ANY SIZES which may be desired, giving a great advantage to those who are "sorting up" their stock. We are agents for
Mitchell's Copper Tipped Boots and Shoes.
We respectfully solicit an examination of our stock.
WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS.

GEO. E. CONGDON,
Wholesale Dealer in
Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,
33 LAKE STREET,
Cor. Wabash ave., (up-stairs,) over Tuttle, Hibbard & Co.,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Would invite the attention of country dealers to his stock of Boots and Shoes for
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
Comprising a full assortment of Men's Double and Half Double Sole French Calf, Kip and Stogy Boots and Brogans. Also, Ladies', Misses and Children's Heavy and Fine Work of Eastern manufacture.
I am also manufacturing expressly for the Western Trade, a Prime Custom Made
CALF, KIP AND THICK BOOT.
All of which I will sell very low for Cash, or to prompt paying men on short time.

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale of or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with the Metallic Tips; also sole agents for the sale of Boots and Shoes and Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of Manufacturers in those States, at prices regularly established by the Patentee.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

Corporation Notices.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, [illegible]
REUBEN TAYLOR,
ROBERT SHEPPARD, Com'rs.
MAHLON D. OGDEN.
Chicago, November 18th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, [illegible] for the purpose of making said assessment.
T. M. GRAY,
P. A. BRAGG, Commissioners.
SANFORD JOHNSON.
Chicago, November 19th, 1859.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible] for the purpose of making said assessment.
T. M. GRAY,
P. A. BRAGG, Commissioners.
CHAS. KLAMM
Chicago, November 19th, 1859.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the South side of Twelfth street from Beach street to Halsted street, [illegible] let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the North side of Lake street, [illegible] in the West Division, [illegible] so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the West side of Newberry street from Michel street to Maxwell street, in the West Division, [illegible] let into the earth or the earth filled in between them so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the south side of West Liberty street from Union street to Halsted street, in the West Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling let into the earth or the earth filled in between them.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On the West side of [illegible] street, [illegible] so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, [illegible]
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: [illegible]
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: [illegible]
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 14, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the South side of Ontario street from Wolcott street to St. Clair street, in the North Division, six feet wide, of 2 inch pine plank, laid on bearings of not less than 3 by 4 inch oak scantling, let into the earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: On both sides of State street from [illegible] in the South Division, [illegible] laid on a level with the curb stones, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the North side of South Water street from Lasalle street to Wells street in front of Wharfing Lots 14 and 15, in the South Division, [illegible] earth or the earth filled in between them, so as to form an even grade.
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows: [illegible] Milwaukee avenue, in the West Division, [illegible]
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a Sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the West side of Clinton street from Taylor street to Maxwell street, in the West Division, [illegible]
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16, 1859.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed as follows: On the South side of Harrison street from [illegible] in the West Division, [illegible]
Now, unless the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 10th day of December, 1859, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises chargeable therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible]
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

"THE JONES LAMP." [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE. [illegible]
A. J. WRIGHT.
Chicago, November 25th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
W. T. BURGESS, Trustee.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County—In Chancery. [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery of Cook County.
Chicago, Nov. 19, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1859. [illegible]
W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County. [illegible]
W. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas, [illegible]
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, Assignee of said Mortgage.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default [illegible]
WILLIAM F. MCLENAHAN, Mortgagee.

MASTER'S SALE—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, In Chancery. [illegible]
IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.
Chicago, Nov. 12th, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Public Notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, the Trustee named in a Deed of Trust [illegible]
L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee.
Chicago, November 25, 1859.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, on the 1st day of July, 1858, George Gertel and [illegible]
SAMUEL STRAW, Trustee.
Dated Nov. 27, 1859.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.— [illegible]
HENRY M. WILMARTH, Administrator of Jonah R. Gerould, deceased.

PLATT'S PATENT HULLED BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. The Choicest Article in the Market. [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1859.

There were not quite so many anxious to sell exchange to-day as there were yesterday and hence it is rather closer. The demand continues active with steady rates at two per cent. premium for Illinois and Wisconsin currency. The public are beginning to be pretty effectually fleeced, but like many other evils, they ought perhaps to be thankful that a worse fate has not overtaken them. Two per cent is certainly better than five for those who have to pay it.

Gold 2½@3½ with small demand and supply.

Business is moving along quietly with very little change from day to day. Navigation is nearly closed. The last propeller of the New York Central line left yesterday and we noticed the Chicago leaving to-day from the American Transportation Co's. dock. For all practical purposes navigation may be regarded as about closed. It may be continued on Lake Michigan for a week or two but the increasing risk must soon drive our shipping into winter quarters.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The following table shows the traffic on this line for the week ending Nov. 25th, 1859:

Passengers	$[illegible]
Freight and Live Stock	[illegible]
Mails and Sundries	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Corresponding week of last year	$[illegible]
Increase	$ [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The weather during the past week was rainy and stormy, and very unfavorable for the movement of produce—the roads all over this State and Iowa being in very bad condition. The Winter Wheat throughout the centre and southern portions of Illinois has suffered to some extent, on account of the heavy rains, especially that which has been sown on low ground. We also hear of considerable damage by the Hessian fly. The Hogs come out slowly, and there is no probability of heavy receipts at this point for two or three weeks to come.

The receipts and shipments of produce during the past week, and since January 1, will be found in the following comparative tables:

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Weekend's Nov. 26.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1, 1859.	Same time 1858.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO.

	Weekend's Nov. 26.	Previous Week.	Since Jan. 1, 1859.	Same time 1858.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 26, WITH THE PORTS OF DESTINATION AND ROUTES OF EXPORT.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Barley, bu.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IMPORTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN DURING THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 26, AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley, bus.
By Lake	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
I. & M. Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Previous week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time 1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS YESTERDAY.

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Ca'le No.	Hogs No.	L. D. Hogs No.
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. U. R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ill. Central R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
B. & Quincy R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n R.R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., A. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	Flour, brls	[illegible]
Shingles, no	[illegible]	Corn, bu	[illegible]
Lath, no	[illegible]	Salt, brls	[illegible]
Wood, cds	[illegible]	Dry Hides, no	[illegible]
Coal, tons	[illegible]	Hay, tons	[illegible]
Fish, pkgs	[illegible]	Lime, brls	[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	Lumber, ft	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	Shingles, no	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	Lath, no	[illegible]

The Wheat market to-day, under more favorable advices from New York, advanced 3@4c.—opening with sales of No. 2 Spring at 87c, and closing with sales at 89@90c.—about 13,000 bushels having changed hands. The demand was entirely speculative, shippers having nearly all withdrawn. The Flour market was dull and inactive, with limited sales at $4.35@4.50 for common to good spring extras. Corn was dull and declined 2c.—sales of new being made at 38@40c for New No. 1; 40c for Ear Corn; and 48½c. for Old No. 1. Oats quiet and steady at 31c for No. 1 in store, and 33½c for lots in bags. Rye firm, with a good demand by distillers at 64c on track. Barley firm at 53c for No. 1, and 45c for No. 2. Highwines quiet at 21½@22c. Alcohol, 44c.

The market for Live Hogs to-day was quite excited, and prices advanced 10@12½c, under more favorable news from Cincinnati and Louisville. Heavy Hogs were sold at a range of $4.62½@4.75 gross, and fair at $4.40@4.50. Shippers were the heaviest buyers—packers being timid. The receipts of Dressed Hogs continue very light, and the market was firm at $5.25@5.50 for fair to heavy. Cattle were dull.

In provisions there is a more buoyant feeling. For Mess Pork there is an active inquiry for Louisville and Canadian account, and we report sales of 200 brls city packed at $14.12½, for delivery in December, sellers option, and 100 brls country packed at $14.00. At the close, however, holders are firm at $15.00. Cut Meats are more active, and prices show a still further improvement. To-day 5,000 pieces bulk Shoulders were sold, for delivery in fifteen days, at 5½c, loose, and 1,000 pieces at 5½c, loose, same delivery. Bulk Sides are in good demand at 7@7½c. Lard has also shared in the general buoyancy, and we note an advance of ¼c, with sales of 200 brls prime leaf at 10c. A city packer sold early 500 brls Head and Gut Lard at [illegible]. Tallow continues firm, with sales of small lots prime at 10½@10½c.

ERIE CANAL TOLLS.—The following is a statement of Tolls received on the Canal up to this month, compared with those of last year:

Amount received for tolls first week in November, 1859	$[illegible]
Do. 1858	[illegible]
Increase in 1859	$[illegible]
Amount received for tolls for the second week of November, 1859	$[illegible]
Do. 1858	[illegible]
Decrease in 1859	$[illegible]
Amount received for tolls from opening of navigation to and including second week in Nov., 1859	$[illegible]
Amount received for tolls from opening of navigation to and including second week of Nov., 1858	[illegible]
Decrease in 1859	$[illegible]

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 28th.]

The receipts of hogs continue light. Only 4000 head arrived during the last 48 hours. This helped to strengthen the market again, and the weather being favorable, and some dealers excitable, a further advance was established in prices. One or two sales were made a shade below $6, but the bulk of the transactions were at $6 to $6.15, included in which were 300 head, deliverable from the 15th to the 25th of December, at $6, and 1000 head, averaging 190 to 200 lbs, (sold early in the day at $6.05) at $6.15, and the market closed firm at this figure for lots averaging 200 lbs, with holders mostly asking 6.25 and it was rumored late this afternoon, that the last named figure had been paid for a lot averaging 220 lbs. We did not trace the rumor, but such was the tendency of the market that it was not hard to believe the report. There was an active demand for mess pork, with sales of 1000 bbls in lots, on the spot, at $15.50. For January and February, $16 was pretty freely offered, but holders asked $16.50@17.00. About 4000 pcs green shoulders and sides sold at 4½@5c, and 6½@7c. Hams closed firm at 8c. There was a good demand for bulk meat, with sales of 150 hhds. Shoulders, 10 to 15 days in salt, at 5¾c, and 50 do sides at 7½c, packed. Two or three parties "cornered" old bacon, by purchasing all outside lots in market, at 7½c for shoulders and 9¼c for sides. An actual count makes the stock 897 hhds, which is now held for a material advance—8 and 9¾c, are the figures talked about. Lard was held at 10c for barrel, and 11c for keg, but there was no inquiry.

ADVICES FROM ABROAD.—The N. Y. *Times* of Saturday says:

The grain and flour advices from abroad, which have infused increased activity, at higher prices, into our Corn Exchange, induce the calculation that an unusually heavy winter traffic, at good prices, will be realized over the New York trunk lines in December, the Canal competition being then closed.

GRAIN IN CINCINNATI.—The *Prices Current* of Wednesday says:

The great bulk of the wheat arriving is still being put in store, to wait better prices, and the stock now in the city must be quite large. Barley is scarce and advancing, and dealers becoming somewhat alarmed, owing to the light supplies. Prime is held at advance of fully 10c per bushel, as compared with the rate current a week ago. The receipts of this grain, since the 1st of September, have been but 91,931 bushels, against 198,690 the corresponding time last year.

This, however, is owing to the fact that brewers and maltsters purchased largely in Canada, New York State, and elsewhere, last year, but this year have not done so, but depended upon the home supply. The crop is a fair one, but not large.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—The Montreal *Witness* says:

The 21st inst. is to be an era in Canadian railway traffic. On that day the Victoria Bridge is expected to be ready for traffic, and the extensions of the Grand Trunk line to Sarnia, and from thence to Detroit, are to be opened. The line from Portland to Detroit will then, we suppose, be the longest in the world owned by one company, and its through traffic should be great indeed. Already, even without the above important connecting links, this line attracts passengers and produce going from the valley of the Mississippi to the New England States and Europe; and the rumble of its cars may be heard in this vicinity at all hours of the day and night. What the traffic on it may reach in a few years no one could safely estimate. But as the Erie Canal built up the city of New York, so will the Grand Trunk do much to build up Montreal, Quebec and Portland.

The enormous traffic which may thus be expected is an additional reason for demanding a City and Wharf Terminus here; for we doubt if Chicago itself would be much of a city if all its grain had to be carted in bags over two miles of bad road, and be loaded and unloaded, stored and shipped, all by hand labor. We know one commission house which pays about two thousand dollars a year for cartage from the Grand Trunk Station at Point St. Charles to this city, and if there is only twenty times as much paid by all other receivers of produce, we have an annual amount of $40,000, to which add a fourth part as much for carting merchandise to the terminus, and we have the enormous sum of $50,000 a year for cartage, three-fourths of which, or nearly £10,000 per annum could be saved by a City and Wharf Terminus. If this heavy charge were abated, there is no saying to what extent business would reach, and there would certainly be a sufficient increase of business to employ all present carters on the shortest routes. So that no one would suffer, while the business of the country and city would be greatly benefited.

Since writing the above, we learn that there is at last a fair prospect of an immediate and favorable settlement of the exceedingly important question of a city and wharf terminus.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 28.—Receipts, 8,571 bush wheat; 616 brls flour; 922 bu oats; 320 bu corn; 36 bu barley; 75 bu rye. Shipped, 11,167 bu wheat. The *Sentinel* says:

The market opened extremely dull, shippers being deterred from buying by the unfavorable change in the weather, and prices declined 1@2c; but subsequently the market regained a little strength after the receipt of the New York report. Sales 1,200 bu choice Extra Club at 96c (at least 1c above the market); 1,000 bu No. 1 at 88c on the track; 200 bu Club delivered at 93c; 350 bu do at 91c; 175 bu No. 2 at 86½c; LATER—707 bu No. 1 on the track at 80c; and 700 bu No. 2 at 87c.

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT FROM CLINTON, IOWA.—The Clinton *Herald* of the 28th, contains the following:

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, by the Galena and Chicago Railroad, for the week ending Nov. 23d, were as follows:

	Bushels.
Thursday, Nov. 17th	[illegible]
Friday, Nov. 18th	[illegible]
Saturday, Nov. 19th	[illegible]
Monday, Nov. 21st	[illegible]
Tuesday, Nov. 22d	[illegible]
Wednesday, Nov. 23d	[illegible]
Total	61,166

On the corresponding days the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad delivered to the Galena Railroad, at the Fulton station, as follows:

	Bushels.
Thursday, Nov. 17th	[illegible]
Friday, Nov. 18th	[illegible]
Saturday, Nov. 19th	[illegible]
Monday, Nov. 21st	[illegible]
Tuesday, Nov. 22d	[illegible]
Wednesday, Nov. 23d	[illegible]
Total	23,565

The entire amount of wheat received at Chicago for the week ending Nov. 19th, as reported by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, was 167,598 bushels. During the same time the C. I. & N. R. R. delivered to the Galena R. R., 27,274 bushels, or nearly *one-sixth* of the whole amount received at Chicago.

TIDE-WATER RECEIPTS.—The receipts at tidewater of flour, wheat, corn and barley, for the third week of November in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859 have been:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1858	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1859	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,888,660 bbls flour.

The Hog and Provision Trade.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 28th.]

HOGS—The demand continues active, and prices firm. The sales to-day were as follows:

200 head, averaging 210 lbs, at		$6.10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts were about 3,000 head during the last twenty-four hours.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork 25c higher, with sales of 900 brls at $15.25. There were several anxious buyers, for future delivery, at $15.75. Bulk Pork may be quoted at 5½c@7¼c, packed. 50 hhds Bacon Sides sold at 9¼c, and 3,000 pcs green Meats at 7 85-100@7½c for Hams, and 6½c for Sides. Lard held firm at 10@10½ for brl. and keg, but we have heard of no sales of importance.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 28th.]

With prospects of no very great supply, competition seems to be up, and we have a purchase to record to-day of 850 head at $6, $5.75 and $5.25, dividing on 225 and 200 lbs net. Up to this evening only a little over 6,000 head have been killed. A number of drovers were in to-day, and some country pork merchants. The latter inform us that buyers have been quite active in buying in the country. Most of the hogs about Naples, Ill., are already purchased, and are very heavy, $4 gross having been paid for them, or $5@5.25 net. St. Louis packers are in the market at $5.75 for hogs netting over 200 lbs, and $5.50 for those below 200. This is high, as hog products now sell, old mess pork is $14 50, and some new mess from Iowa sold at this a few days since; but it could not be had at the packing houses now under $15. Lard is held at 10c; Side meat and hams, salted, in casks, sells at 8c, and shoulders at 6c.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 28th.]

HOGS—Receipts to-day by Railroad, 652 head, making the total receipts for the season thus far, 10,248 head. The market for dressed hogs to-day was very firm and a shade higher than on Saturday, round lots averaging 170 pounds and upwards selling at $5.40@5.75. The following sales will show the range of prices:

4 Hogs averaging	[illegible]	$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Great Damage to the Louisiana Sugar Crop.

[From the Delta of Saturday, Nov. 19th.]

The effects of the great norther of Saturday last, and of several freezes since, have been most disastrous on the sugar crop. The loss throughout the State by these unprecedented visitations of extreme cold in variously estimated at from seventy to one hundred thousand hogsheads. Various causes have combined to increase the extent of this disaster. Owing to the backwardness of the cane, our planters were generally behindhand in grinding, not one-fourth of the crop having been taken off at the date of the norther on Saturday. Most of them, too, had commenced with the rattoons, leaving the green plant to mature, and the rattoons are far less injuriously affected by the freezes than the plants.

The effects of the frost, therefore, fall mainly upon the green cane, which, having already lost the protection of the leaves by the previous frosts, has been completely "cooked" by these successive freezes. The eyes are killed, and juice exudes from them—a very bad symptom. The planters stopped their mills, and went vigorously to work to windrow their cane. In this way they may save a portion at least of it; but even windrowing may be defeated by the piercing breeze, and the seed cane for the next season seriously endangered. The extent of the calamity can not at present be estimated, but in the most favorable view it is believed that it will reduce the crop to an aggregate of two hundred and twenty-five thousand hogsheads.

This freeze was the more severe and destructive because it was unaccompanied by rain. A dry freeze is regarded as far more fatal than a wet freeze, and this is the severest dry freeze ever known to our oldest sugar planters. This reduction of the sugar crop and consequent advance of price, is a more serious disaster to the consumer than to the cultivators of sugar. Our planters having short crops to take off, will be able to turn their labor to the improvement of their plantations, particularly to the strengthening of their levees, the neglect of which has heretofore brought such serious disasters upon the State. The eagerness to make too large crops is a very perceptible evil to our Southern agriculture.

It subordinates everything to the single idea of the crop, and makes the planter too frequently dependent when he ought to be self reliant and independent. It compels him to buy what he ought to produce, and to hire labor, of which he should have an abundance. It may make him suddenly rich, but at an expense of much anxiety and severe toil, that may disqualify him from the enjoyment of his accumulation. The old maxim, *festina lente* is quite as applicable to planters as to all the other classes of men—in a word, the too fast quite as often miss the goal of success and happiness as the too slow.

Weekly Review Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 29, 1859.

FREIGHTS—Navigation may now be considered closed for the season, at least so far as sail vessels are concerned, the most of which are now laid up for the winter. Since the 25th—when insurance expires—there has been no engagements made, except for steam vessels. The following charters were made during the week: On the 23d inst. schr. H. C. Winslow, corn to Buffalo at 8c; on the 24th, prop. Nile, corn to Buffalo at 7@8c; on the 26th, prop. Chicago, corn to Buffalo at 7@8c. To-day the prop. Kenosha was engaged to take wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 8c and flour at 35c. R. R. FREIGHTS—Flour to New York, $1.20; to Buffalo 65c; to Cleveland, 50c; to Pittsburgh, 60c; to Philadelphia, $1.10; to Toledo, 40c; to Toronto and Sam'Ron, 65c; to Montreal, $1.15; to Boston via Grand Trunk, $1.30; to Portland, $1.25. RAIL AND WATER—Flour to New York, rail and Lake Erie, $1.10; to Boston, $1.30; to Montreal via Collingwood and Grand Trunk Railway, $[illegible].

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 13,383 brls; shipped by lake and rail, 26,780 brls. The market during the past week has been quiet, with less demand for all grades. The Pittsburgh market has been supplied principally by Cincinnati, and the inquiry for the East is very light. Holders, however, have been, as a general thing firm, and there is no material decline; although were the stocks pressed to sale, the market would undoubtedly give way. In winter brands there has been little or nothing done, and the market is dull and heavy. Rye flour has been in limited request at $3.50@3.75: and there has been a more active demand for Buckwheat flour at $3 per 100 lbs.

TO-DAY the buyers were few, and the market was very dull. Sales were:—310 brls good Spring extra; 80 brls "Cedar Rapids," 90 barrels "Capitol," and 200 barrels "Kewanee" do at $4.50 del.; 100 brls common do at $4.35 delivered; 60 brls "Farmers Mills" (Dixon) at $4.45 del.; 50 brls Super at $3.80 del.; 140 brls good Super at $3.60 del.; 50 brls do at $3.20 del.; 65 brls "Union," do at 3.75 del.; 150 sks Rye Flour at $3.75 delivered.

The sales during the past week were as follows:

Date.	Am't sold, bbls.	White Winter.	Red Winter.	Spring Extra.	Spring Super.
23d.	700	....	....	4.15 @4.50	@3.75
24th.	1000	....	....	4.25 @4.50	@3.80
25th.	1500	5.75	....	4.25 @4.70	3.00@3.10
26th.	1600	....	....	4.30 @4.60	3.60
28th.	100	....	....	4.30 @4.60	3.60
29th.	900	....	....	4.35 @4.50	3.75@3.80

The following table shows the closing prices of flour and meal:

White Winter Extras	$5.00@6.00
Red	4.50 @4.75
Spring Extras	3.80 @4.60
Spring Superfine	3.00 @3.75
Rye Flour	[illegible]
Corn Meal	[illegible]
Buckwheat Flour, per 100 lbs	3.00

WHEAT—Receipts last week, 85,323 bu; shipped, 140,554 bu. The Wheat market during the week has been quiet, on account of the light receipts and the withdrawal of shippers from the market. The small amount of Spring offering, however, has had the effect to sustain prices, and at the close there is a good speculative inquiry for Spring grades—prices having advanced 4@5c since the date of our last weekly review. Winter wheat is very scarce, and under a good demand by millers, here and elsewhere, the market has advanced 2@3c.

TO-DAY, under more favorable advices from New York, the market advanced 3@4c on Spring. Sales were as follows:—700 bu No 2 Spring at 87c in store; 2500 bu do at 87½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 88c in store; 1200 bu do at 88½c in store; 4,000 bu do at 89c in store; 300 bu do (at a particular warehouse) at 90c in store; 2,000 bushels do (after 'Change,) at 90c in store; 200 bu do in bags at 90c on track; 200 bu do at 89c on track. No Winter Wheat offered.

The sales during the week were as follows:

Date.	Am't sold.	No. 1 White.	No. 2 White.	No. 1 Red.	No. 2 Red.	No 1 Spring.	No 2 Spring.
23d.	15,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24th.	30,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29th.	13,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CORN—Receipts last week, 137,737 bu; shipped, 130,415 bu. During the past week the market for new corn has declined 5@6c—shippers having almost entirely withdrawn. Old Corn has also been dull, and prices have fallen about 10c per bushel.

TO-DAY the demand was very light, and prices were 1@2c below those of yesterday. Sales were as follows:—6,000 bu new No 1 at 40c in store; 1500 bu do (in an up-river warehouse) at 38c in store; 700 bu Ear Corn at 40c per 72 lbs on track; 300 bu old No 1 at 48½c in store.

The transactions of the week, day by day will be found as follows:

Date.	Am't sold, bu.	New No 1 in store.	New Rej. in store.	Ear Corn on track.	Old No 1 in store.	Old No 2 in store.
23d.	16,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24th.	15,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25th.	10,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26th.	10,600	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28th.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29th.	8,500	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

OATS—Receipts last week, 17,674 bu; shipped, 19,904 bu. The market during the week has been firm but inactive, and prices have advanced ½@1c. There has been a good demand for lots in bags to supply the city trade and lumbermen, and prices have ranged from 33@34c on track.

TO-DAY the market was quiet and unchanged. Sales were:—2,500 bu No 1 at 31c in store; 115 sacks at 33½c on track.

RYE—Receipts last week, 3,472 bu; shipped, 1,407 bu. The demand for the past week has been principally to supply city distillers and Pittsburgh, and the market has been firm. To-day 300 bu No 1 were sold at 62c in store; and 250 bu do in bags at 65c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts last week, 17,973 bu; shipped, 35,265 bu. There has been a good demand during the past week for shipment to Buffalo, and the market has advanced 5c, closing with sales TO-DAY, of 1,800 bu No 1 at 55c in store; and 1,400 bu No 2 at 45c in store.

ALCOHOL—Receipts last week, 152 brls; shipped, 373 brls. The heaviness in Highwines has caused a decline of 2½c during the week—closing TO-DAY at 44@45c ℔ gal.

BROOM CORN—Shipments last week, 32,897 lbs. The market is quiet with a good demand, and limited sales for shipment to Canada, at $100@120.00 for fair to good.

BUTTER—Receipts last week, 50,667 lbs. With heavy receipts during the week, there has been more activity, but prices of firkin remain unchanged, closing at 11@13c. Dairy Butter in good request, at 14@18c, according to quality.

BEANS—Dull and nominal at 50@90c.

COAL—Receipts last week, 5,422 tons; shipped, 198 tons. There is nothing doing in cargoes, and the demand is principally for the city trade. There is no change in the dealers' quotations: BITUMINOUS—Erie and Briarhill, $5@5.50; Chippewa, $4.50@5; Blossburgh, $7; Illinois, $3.50@5.00. ANTHRACITE—Lackawana, $6.50@7.00; Lehigh, lump, $7.50@8.00. CANNEL, $5.50@5.50.

CANDLES AND SOAP—The following are the closing quotations:—CANDLES—Tallow, 11½@12c; Stearine, 14@16½c; Star, 17@20c; Adamantine, 24c: SOAP—Family, 5c; Palm, 6c; Extra Family, 6¼c; Erasive, 7@7½c; Castile, 10c; H. B. & Co.'s white 7c; yellow 4½c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve in fair demand at 9@10c ℔ lb; Hamburgh, 10@13c.

CORDAGE—Manilla rope, 11@13½c; Jute, 10@10½c; Tarred rope, 14 to 15c.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels in better request, with sales at 70@85c. A lot of 1,000 extra were sold a few days ago at 85c. Flour Barrels, 32@34c. Lard and Butter Kegs, 30@33½c.

DRUGS—Quinine, sulph. $1.80 to 1.60 per oz; Morphine, $3.50; Borax, refined, 20 to 25c; Aloes, 20 to 40c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 36 to 38c; Cream Tartar, 34 to 35c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.30; Hyd, Potash, $4.25 to 4.50; Epsom Salts, 3¾ to 4c; Iodine, $5.25; Copperas, 2¼ to 3c; Alum, 4 to 4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15 to 17c; Madder, 14 to 17c; Cochineal, $1.30; Indigo, 75c to $1; Quicksilver, 90c; Opium, $7.00; Annatto, 30 to 35c ℔ lb; Terra Japonica, 4½@5½c ℔ lb; Soda, bi-carbonate, 5½ to 6c ℔ lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 2¼@3c; Sugar Lead, 18@22c; Oxalic Acid, 35 to 38c ℔ lb; Tartaric Acid, 68 to 69c; Gum Shellac, 38c ℔ lb.

EGGS—The supply during the week has been good, and the market is 1@2c lower—closing at 15c ℔ doz.

FISH—Receipts last week, 625 pkgs. The market for Whitefish continues firm, with sales from first hands at $3.75@3.87½ for No 1, and at $4.00 in small lots. We quote as follows: WHITEFISH—Half barrels, No 1, $3.75@4.00; No 2, $3.50@3.75. TROUT—Hf brls, No 1, $3.75@3.80; No 2, $3.50. MACKEREL—Gloucester No 1, bb's, 18@20; No 2, 16,50; No 3, 11@12.00; Do half bbls, No 1, 9.50@10.00; No 2, 8@8.50; No 3, 6.50@7.00. CODFISH—Halifax, 4@4½c; St George, 5¼c; French, 4½c. HERRING—Eastport, 4.75@5.25 per bbl; No. 1, 40c per box; Scale, 25c per box.

FRUIT—Green Apples in fair supply and in good demand, at $2.25@3.00 for common to prime Winter. Cranberries in good demand, and firm at $12@13 ℔ bbl. DRIED FRUIT—Apples more active, with sales of about 10 tons at 6@7c—the latter price for prime Eastern. Dried Peaches, pared, are quiet, with sales of new at 14@15c, and of old at 11@12c. Unpared Peaches, 9@10½c.

GROCERIES—SUGARS—The market during the week has advanced fully ¼c, owing to the buoyancy in New Orleans and New York. The following are the closing rates of wholesale dealers for lots of ten hogsheads and upwards. New Orleans, good common 7@7½c; fair to prime, 7¾@8¼; Cuba, 8@8½c; Porto Rico 7@7½c; N. Y. Refined White Coffee 10c; N. Y. Standard crushed, powdered and granulated—common 10½c; double refined 11c. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—The following are the closing quotations: New crop 48@50c; old crop, 35@36½c; N. Y. S. H. Molasses 38@39c; Cuba, in hhds, 30@32c; New York Syrups 43@46c; N. Y. Golden 48@50c. COFFEE—Rio 11½@12c; Laguayra 13@13½c; Maracaibo 12½@13½c; O. G. Java 15½@16c; Mocha 16@17c. Rice 4½@5c; Macaroni 7½@8c; Cassia 32c.

HAY—The following are the closing quotations of Frisbie Brothers, No. 43 Market street: New Prairie, loose, $6.50 per ton; Timothy, loose, $10.00@11.00 per ton; Baled Prairie 9.00 ℔ ton; Baled Timothy 12.00 ℔ ton.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 957 brls; shipped 1,285 brls. The increased supply of country wines during the week, has rendered the market heavy, and prices have declined about 2c—closing at 21½@22c. City wines, however, have not been sold below the outside quotation.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 225,065 lbs; shipped 314,321 lbs. The market during the week has been quiet and steady, with an increased activity, and a slight advance towards the close. For Green Hides the ruling prices are 5½@6c. Green Salted have sold at a range of 6½@6¾c; and for round lots of extra trimmed, 7c, and even 7½c has been paid. Dry Flint, 14@15½c.

IRON AND NAILS—Bar Iron, 3½@3c; Cast Steel, 18 @19c; Round Steel 14c; Plow Steel, 6½@7c; Assorted Nails, $3.25.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts last week, [illegible]; shipped none. The weather during the past week being unfavorable, the receipts have been exceedingly light, and the market has advanced about 25c. To-day the sales were:

10 Hogs averaging 193 lbs at		$5.45
[illegible]		[illegible]

LIVE STOCK—Receipts last week, 5,454 Cattle, 11,705 Hogs and 80 Sheep. Shipments last week 908 Cattle and 3,977 Hogs. HOGS—The light receipts of the last few days as well as the excitement in the Cincinnati and Louisville markets, has caused quite a buoyancy in the market, and hogs have advanced during the week, 10 to 20c, and at the close good fat hogs are active at the advance. CATTLE—There has been a good steady demand during the week for extra Cattle, both for shipping and packing, while ordinary stock has been dull at low figures. The receipts of Cattle during the week have been very light and mostly ordinary. SHEEP—There has been a fair demand for Sheep for the city trade with but few on the market. There were sales of a few lots at $2@3.50. The sales at Sherman's to-day were:

14 Cattle averaging 1[illegible] lbs at		$[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

LIQUORS—Pure Spirits, 28c; Pike's Magnolia Whisky, 25c; Fabian's "Imperial" do, 26c; Fabian's "Mayflower" 31@33c; Smith's Ohio, 30@31½c, "Otard, Dupuy" Brandy, $3.10@7.10; A. Seignette do, $1.50@3.00; GIN—"Grape Leaf," $1.60; "Clover Leaf," $1.30; "Orange Tree," 90c. JAMAICA RUM—4th proof, $1.50@3.00; St. Croix Rum, 3d proof, $2@3c.

LEATHER—Oak Sole, 34@35c ℔ lb; Spanish middle weights, 26@28c; Bridle Leather, 34@35c; Collar Leather, 32@35 ℔ dozen; Harness Leather, 30c ℔ lb; Hemlock Sole 26@27c ℔ lb; Hemlock Kip, 60@70c ℔ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75 @85c ℔ lb; French Kip, 90@95c ℔ lb; French Calf, $1.00@1.20 ℔ lb; Female Calf, 40@44 ℔ dozen; Hemlock Upper 38@41 ℔ doz.; Oak Upper Leather, 40@44 ℔ doz.

LUMBER—Receipts last week, 4,047,000 feet lumber; 2,551,500 shingles; 380,000 pcs. lath. The shipments were; 3,109,131 feet lumber; 4,126,500 shingles; 517,700 pcs lath. The shipments of lumber were by the following routes:

By Illinois and Mich. Canal, feet	1,[illegible]
By Illinois Central R. R.	1,[illegible]
By Galena and Chi. U. R. R.	[illegible]
By Chi. Bur. & Quincy R. R.	[illegible]
By Chi. & Rock Isl'd R. R.	[illegible]
By Chi. A. & St. L. R. R.	[illegible]
By Chi. & N. W. R. R.	[illegible]
By Chi. & Milwaukee R. R.	[illegible]
By Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]
By Mich. Southern R. R.	[illegible]
By Pitts'h & Ft. Wayne R. R.	[illegible]
Total	3,109,131

The demand for cargoes of lumber during the past week has been quite active, and we hear of two cargoes of east shore lumber being sold at $7.00. At the close, however, $8 was offered for fair Green Bay lumber afloat, which was refused. The demand from the yards continues good, and we advance our quotations on common boards, 50c. Twelve-feet boards are in demand at $1 advance of regular sizes—sales being made at $9.50. Shingles are in fair request and steady at our quotations—the stock being light. Lath unchanged.

The following are the current prices in the yards, delivered on canal boats or at the depot:

LUMBER—First clear	$27.00	@30.00
Second Clear	25.00	26.00
Third Clear	18.00	19.00
Common Boards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock Boards	9.50	10.50
Square Timber, long lengths	12.00	
short lengths	[illegible]	
Fencing	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheet Boards and Joists	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clear Flooring, dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]	[illegible]
undressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common Siding, dressed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHINGLES—A 1, shaved	[illegible]	[illegible]
A B	[illegible]	[illegible]
LATH	[illegible]	[illegible]
POSTS—Common to good ℔ 100	7.00	8.00

MILL STUFFS—Middlings in fair demand with sales at $17@20. Shorts in good request, and rather scarce at $10@$11. Bran in good demand at $9@9.50. Sales TO-DAY were; 17 tons coarse Middlings at $17, delivered.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Receipts last week, 2371 brls beef; 48 brls pork: 11,604 lbs cut meats; 45,800 lbs Lard. Shipped last week, 10'491 brls beef; 1775 brls pork; 25,000 lbs cut meats; 59,654 lbs Lard. MESS BEEF—The packers have not yet closed operations, and we are yet without the total of the season's packing. The market has been quiet and almost nominal at the following quotations: Mess Beef, $7.50@8.50; Extra Mess, $9@9; Beef Hams, $12.50@13. MESS PORK—During the week the market has been more active, and, under orders from Canada, as well as from Louisville and New York, there is a much better feeling, and prices have advanced about 50c per brl. Early in the week, 200 brls were sold for delivery at Milwaukee, at $13.75, but on Monday, 1000 brls were sold at $14, for delivery in December and January, at the same place. Chicago packers, however, are holding at $14 50@15—although a sale of 200 brls was made to-day for delivery at the latter end of December at $14.12½, and 100 brls Freeport packed (Bak: & Griffin) at $14, delivered here. Prime Mess nominal at $12@13.00. CUT MEATS—For the Baltimore and New York markets there is a good inquiry, and the market closes fully ½c higher. On the 24d, 1500 pieces Hams, from salt, were sold at 7½@7¾c packed, but at the close, the market is firm at 8c. Bulk Sides are in request at 7¼@7½c packed. In Bulk Shoulders there have been several sales of about 5,000 pcs at 5c, loose, for delivery in 30 days. TO-DAY, however, 5,000 pieces Bulk Shoulders were sold at 5½c loose, and 1,000 pcs at 5½c, loose, for delivery in 15 days. In English Meats, we have a sale of 300 bxs Short Middles, rib in, for delivery in December and January, seller's option, at 7½c, packed, but the nominal prices at the close is 7½@8c. LARD—In the early part of the week the market was dull and inactive, and prices declined ¼c—Prime Lard selling at 9¾c. To-day, however, there is a much firmer feeling, and there were sales of 200 brls Prime Leaf at 10c, and and 500 brls No 1 Lard, for delivery throughout the season, as made, at 9c. The demand for Lard during the week has been principally for Canada, for which about 500 brls have been sold; but to-day there is a good inquiry by Louisville purchasers. A small lot of Keg Lard was sold a few days ago at 10½c, but it is held at the close at 10½c. GREASE—A lot of Yellow Grease was sold during the week at 7½c—closing firm at 8c. TALLOW—Firm. To-day 40 brls were sold at 10½c, and 25 brls (fire rendered) at 10½c.

POTATOES—Receipts last week, 4,373 bu; shipped, 640 bu. The market is more active, and firmer. Sales to-day were:—1000 bu prime Neshannocks at 42c in store.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, $1.00@1.50 ℔ dozen; Dressed Turkeys, 7@8c ℔ lb.

SPIRITS AND OILS—SPIRITS—Camphene, 55c; Turpentine, 64c; Burning Fluid 55@55c. OILS—Linseed, 66c; No. 1 Lard, 90c; No. 2 Lard, 85c; Elephant, 75c Whale, 70c; Sperm, $1.70; Neatsfoot, 95c; Tanner, 80c; Shore, 65c; Kerosine, B. O. $1.00; Coal, 90c; Lubricating Oil, 70@75c; Seal, 85@90c.

SALT—Receipts last week, 5,460 brls; shipped, 5,557 brls. Dealers have advanced the'r prices as follows:—Fine, $1.35; Coarse, $1.50 ℔ 280 lbs; Dairy, $2.25 ℔ 220 lbs, and 25 empty bags.

SALERATUS, ASHES, &c—Ashes, 7c; do Babbits in the cases, 8 to 12c; Saleratus, 6¼ to 7c.

SEEDS—Receipts last week, 68,064 lbs; shipments, 53,690 lbs. TIMOTHY—The market is quiet, with a fair demand at $2.00@2.15 for common to prime. CLOVER—Sales of choice were made during the week at $4.61½—the market closing with a good demand at $4.50. HUNGARIAN GRASS—Has sold to a limited extent at 75c, at which the market remains nominal.

WOOL—The market remains very quiet and almost entirely nominal at the following prices:

FLEECE—Common, native	30	@34 c
Quarter blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Half blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Three-quarter blood	[illegible]	[illegible]
Full blood Saxony	[illegible]	[illegible]
PULLED—No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Superfine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]
Double Extra	[illegible]	[illegible]

WOOD—Received last week, 1389 cords. There is a good demand for cargoes at $3.50 to 3.75 afloat, and for Hickory at $4.50@4.75 afloat.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Press and Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29, 1859.

FLOUR—Inactive; $5.00 for City Super. No change in country brands.

WHEAT—Firm, and 1@2c higher, with no activity. Prime Club, 98c; fair to good Fall, $1.02@1.05; prime and choice Red and White, $1 19@1.12½.

CORN—Firm and higher. Sales mixed and yellow, at 48 @51c.

OATS—Market buoyant; 43c for good, 47@48c for prime.

BARLEY—Very firm. Choice Spring, 65c; Fall, 70c, sacks returned.

LARD—Sales of prime at 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Hogs—sales at 6c nett for 225 lbs and over, and grading down 25c on every 25 lbs.

WHISKY—21c.

New York Market.

PER TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Nov. 29, 1859.

FLOUR—5c better, but less active, both for export and speculation. Sales 11,000 brls at $5.10 to 5.20 for super state, 5.25 to 5.45 for extra state, 5.10 to 5.20 for super western, 5.40 to 5.60 for common to extra western, 5.75 for good extra round hoop Ohio. Closing dull and tendency down. Canadian Flour quiet and unchanged. Sales 200 brls at 5.50 to 6.35 for common to choice extra. Rye Flour is fair request at 3.75 to 4.35.

GRAIN—Wheat 1 to 2c better, but the demand much less active. Sales 26,000 bu at $1.22 to 1.25 for common and fair Milwaukee Club, 1.30 for mixed western, 1.40 for white Canadian, 1.50 for white Mich., 1.55 for white Ky. The very great scarcity for ship room has materially checked the export demand. Rye active at 90c. Barley a shade firmer. Sales 12,000 bu at 77 to 78c for Canada East, 83 to 86c for Canada West, 75 to 78c for State. Corn very quiet. Sales 12,000 bu at 77 to 85c for new yellow, 94 to 95c for old yellow. Oats steady at 46½ to 47½c for State Western and Canadian.

WHISKY—Heavy and lower. Sales 300 brls at 26¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer and more active. Sales 2650 brls at 16@16.12 for mess; 11@11.12 for prime; 15@16 for western and prime mess, including 3500 bbls mess at seller's option till 1st January, at 16, and 500 bbls mess, seller's option till April 1st, at 16.15. Beef firm and active. Sales 500 bbls at $4@4.50 for country prime; $5@5.50 for old mess; $5@9.50 for repacked old and new mess; $10 25@11.50 for extra mess. Dressed hogs $7.6! for corn-fed. Beef hams in plenty and dull at $11.50@14.50 for state; $14@15.50 for western. Prime mess beef quiet at $17@20. Bacon quiet. Small sales new pickled hams at 10½c. Bacon unchanged. Lard dull and heavy. Sales 200 bbls at 10@10½c. Butter steady at 11@16c for Ohio; 14@21c for state. Cheese steady at 9@11c.

STOCKS—Mo 6 Bonds—Cal & Chic. 71½, Pann 133, C & T 31, M S 7½, Hudson 41½, C & R I 65½, Reading 40¼, Erie 9½, N Y C 82½, Ill C 65, Pac mail 85.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

A NEW STEAMER TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE U. S. S. MICHIGAN.—The New York Courier and Enquirer states that Chief Engineer King has, by order of the Secretary of the Navy, proceeded to Erie, to report upon the machinery of the U. S. iron steamship Michigan, which was built at Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1841-2, and again set up and fitted for service at Erie in 1844, it being said that the present vessel is leaky and otherwise unfit for service, and that a new one to replace her will probably be put on the stocks at no distant day. The Michigan is of 500 tons measurement, and carries one gun. By the terms of the treaty of peace with Great Britain, however, more guns than that—four, we think—may be mounted on national vessels put in commission on each lake by either government.

It there is to be a new steamer built for the Government service on the Lakes, it is suggested that the pre-eminence of Buffalo in ship-building entitles her yards to the contract.

DESTRUCTION OF DOCKS.—The great gale of the 20th, which proved so disastrous to the shipping on Lake Huron, swept away every dock between Point aux Barques and the St. Clair River, to many landsmen carrying considerable quantities of fish, shingles, lumber and other merchandise piled upon them. The losses were serious, and the storm one ruinous to the many small towns along the Lake shore are severely felt.

DISASTERS.—We learn from Capt. Montgomery of the Prop. Eastern, which arrived from Collingwood to-day, reports seeing a white schooner ashore on Bois Blanc, name unknown. He also saw a schooner lying dismasted at St. Helena, but could not ascertain her name.

MAN LOST.—We learn from Mr. Kimball, clerk of the propeller Fountain City, which arrived to-day from Ogdensburg, that the bark E. S. Shepherd lost a man on Thursday last. His name was Henry B. White, thirty-five years of age, from Rhode Island. He was out on the jib-boom, in the gale of that day, when the vessel was struck by a wave, and he was washed off. The bark was off Point Seul Choix at the time. Mr. Kimball also reports seeing the bark R. B. Morgan beating out of Grand Traverse Bay on Friday last.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

CLEARED. Nov. 29.

Prop Mohawk, Dickens, Collingwood, [illegible]
Prop J. Barber, Brown, Muskegon, [illegible]
Prop Fountain City, Peck, Collingwood, [illegible]
[illegible]

CLEARED.

Prop Kenosha, Hathaway, Buffalo, 10 tons hay, 180 sacks flour.
Prop Ogden, Briggs, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 725 bbls flour, 48 dry hides, 15 tons hay.
[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

ARRIVED. Nov. 29.

Fame, Ottawa, light.
Laura Ann, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn, 1,400 bu oats, 1,500 bu wheat.
P. Northrop, Joliet, 150 tons earth, 3,000 tons drain pipe.

CLEARED.

Wing and Wing, LaSalle, 40,000 ft lumber.
York Town, Ottawa, 20,363 ft lumber.
Portland, Morris, 25 m lumber, 40 m shingles.
Tender, Morris, 75 brls salt.
Fame, Joliet, light.
P. Northrop, Joliet, light.

Foreign Steamers to Arrive.

Name.	From.	For.	Sailed.
Prince Albert	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 3
Borussia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 4
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 5
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Vigo	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Africa	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 12
C. of Manchester	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 13
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 19
Ocean Queen	Southam pton	New York	Nov. 19

Wines and Liquors.

THE FAVORITE BRANDS —OF— IMPORTED ALE AND PORTER, PURE NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINES, AND BRANDIES, For Invalids, can be had at CALE BROTHER'S, Family Prescription Store, 201 Randolph street.

FURS AND SKINS.— RAMSAY CROOKS' SON & CO., General Commission Merchants, Agents for the sale of Furs and Skins, Sole Agents in the United States for the sale of DE MASSIAC & CO.'S IMPERIAL EAGLE *CHAMPAGNE*, A. Dumunier Latour's, (of Bordeaux) Clarets, and Agents of the MISSOURI WINE COMPANY, For the sale of their Sparkling Catawba Champaigns, 36 Exchange Place, (between Broad and William streets,) New York. W. MACNAUGHTAN, SYLVESTER CROOKS. REFERENCES: Wm. B. Astor, Esq., Messrs. E. Hoe & Co., Messrs. Richard Irvin & Co., Messrs. Gourd, Freres & Co., Messrs. Grant & Barton, Messrs. M. W. Hamilton & Co., Messrs. Mitchell & Pott, New York. no7-1mx

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO. MANUFACTURERS FOR A. F. CROSKEY. 51 - - South Water Street - - 51 (Corner of Wabash Avenue.) Distillers of ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES, Also Manufacturers of Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid —AND— DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING COAL. The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms. au1a409-1y

ALCOHOL.— PURE ALCOHOL, (96 per ct.) On hand and for sale by UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street. oc4-a809-3m

BOGEN'S DRY AND SPARKLING WINES AT HALSEY & KING'S.

BOGEN'S PURE CATAWBA Brandy at HALSEY & KING'S.

JOHN JAQUE'S PURE CATAWBA and Isabella Sweet Wines at HALSEY & KING'S.

HALSEY & KING, 168 Clark street, only authorized Agents in Chicago for the sale of Bogen's and Jaque's Pure Wines and Brandie.

MAYFLOWER WHISKY.—100 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

IMPERIAL WHISKY.—50 barrels Fabian's celebrated brand, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water st.

SMITH'S OHIO WHISKY.—200 barrels, for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BANK SAFE—One large Burglar and Fire Proof Safe for sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

BRANDIES, WINES AND GINS. A fine assortment of the above, guaranteed pure as imported. For sale by CORL, FABIAN & CO., 107 So. Water street.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT. T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and G. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS, Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales, —AND— MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY. Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire. STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C. The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

8 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$1,350
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve for Flour Mill. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices. T. W. BAXTER & CO., Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago. Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 1y

BURLEY & TYRRELL, No. 48 LAKE STREET, Invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of FRENCH CHINA, TEA TRAYS, AND ELEGANT VASES, Of recent importation, and superior quality, —ALSO— CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Which they are offering to the Trade AT THE LOWEST RETAIL PRICES.

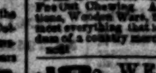
CITIZENS OF CHICAGO AND COMMUNITY GENERALLY. You are cordially invited to call and examine the BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF GOODS, Now offered at the New Store 123 .... Lake Street .... 123 Consisting of fine GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, Beautiful and entirely New Patterns of Coral, Lava, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Cameo, Turquoi, Garnet and all other kinds of PINS, EAR-RINGS AND BRACELETS, VEST AND CHATTALIN CHAINS, Rings, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Spectacles, Wedding Rings, Coral, Jet, Etruscan and Plain Gold necklaces, Pure Silver Forks, Spoons, Knives, Coffee, Cream, Sugar and Salt Spoons, Soup, Oyster and Gravy Ladles, Cups, Goblets, Napkin Rings, and a great many of the most beautiful goods, that it has been the pleasure of the lovers of the beautiful to look upon. Also entirely New Patterns of Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Cake Baskets, Castors, Liquor Stands, Egg Stands, Butter Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Table Ware, and other articles too numerous to mention, and which you are cordially invited to call and examine at the new store, 123 Lake Street, one door east from Clark street. H. R. CABERRY.

MASONIC and other Regalia on hand and made to order by H. R. CABERRY, 123 Lake street.

SPECTACLES.—A full assortment of Gold, Silver, Silver Plated and Steel Spectacles selling cheap at 123 Lake st. H. R. CABERRY.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf 35 Lake st., Chicago. no18-1y

325 BOXES VIRGINIA TOBACCO.—A general assortment of Smoking and Fine Cut Chewing. Also, a great variety of Yankee Notions, Wooden Ware, Brushes, Cordage, &c., &c., with almost everything that is usually found upon the memorandum of a country merchant, at 128 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.



WELCH'S EASTERN CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 33 & 34 Franklin street, [illegible] Chicago. [illegible] F. W. WELCH.

Commission Merchants.

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for [illegible] UNDERWOOD & CO., 152 South Water street.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 156 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. (jel 1854) C. E. CULVER.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 218½ South Water street, second door West of Wells Street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Produce generally. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. E. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

LEES & WALLER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 72 Beaver Street, New York City. WALKER & CO. No. 17 Wells Street, (over Geo. Smith's Bank,) Chicago. Cash advances made on Produce in store, or consigned to our house in New York. JAS. B. WALKER, Chicago. JAS. LEES and EDW. WALLER, New York. ap30-ly

TUCKER & RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, cor. South Water and Clark-sts. Make advances on Grain, Flour and Provisions for sale in Chicago or Eastern markets. jel4-dm-1851

SHACKFORD, HOW & CO, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. GEO. N. HOW. A. S. CHAMBOURNE. [illegible]

BROWN & BARBER, PRODUCE, COMMISSION and SHIPPING Merchants. And Dealers in Malt, Barley and Eastern Hops. Office—No. 7 South Clark st., (up stairs,) Chicago, Ill. HIRAM BROWN. (mal-y) FRANCIS E. BARBER.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

EDWARD HEMPSTEAD, WHOLESALE GROCER, 71 - - South Water Street, - - 71 CHICAGO, ILL. Agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder. ap2-c679-1y

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO. mh23 '59

BRAINARD & HUTCHINSON, (Successors to Stevens, Brainard & Co.,) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 209 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and all kinds of Produce on Commission. Liberal cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Post Office Box 2959. au27-ly

A. N. KING, (LATE OF CLOUGH & KING,) DEALER IN HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SEEDS, 163 Kinzie Street, Chicago, One door East of the Old Stand. oc20 a730 6m

DUPUY & MITCHELL, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 1 Steel's Block, South Water street, Corner of Lasalle street, Chicago. Warehouse, No. 13 South Water street. oc30-ly

HIDE AND PRODUCE COMMISSION HOUSE, of HASELTINE & CO., No. 163 Kinzie Street, ... CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. We have special permission to refer you to the following houses: Messrs. E. I. Tinkham & Co., Smith, Pollard & Co., Cooley, Farwell & Co., Whitaker Brothers. se8-a399-6m

E. W. DENSMORE, HAVING REMOVED to his new location, will continue in the FLOUR, GRAIN, MEAL AND FEED BUSINESS. As heretofore, and is also prepared to do a General Commission business, and make cash advances on consignments of property in store. 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells. mh16-1y-c471

LELAND & MIXER, Packers & Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BEEF, PORK, LARD, HAMS, ETC., ETC. Particular attention paid to CURING HAMS for family use. Packing House and Store, 221 South Water street, P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

PITKIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Beef, Hides, Lard, BUTTER, FRUITS, SEEDS, ETC. No. 123 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill. REFERENCES: J. H. Dunham, President of the Merchants Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago, Ill.; Benj. Hinckley, Boston. JAMES L. GATES. ALFRED [illegible] se6-a387-3m

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Dole's Building, Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on Consignments for sale in Chicago, Buffalo, or Oswego. se8 a370 6m

FAY & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 14 South Clark Street, CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 1516. se8-a330-3m

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT No. 2 Aikens' Building. LIBERAL ADVANCES made on shipments of Flour and Grain to Tucker & Starbuck, New York. se8-a351-1y

WATSON V. COE, COMMISSION MERCHANT. No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. Liberal advances made on Consignments. REFER TO T. M. Avery & Co., Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; G. S. Hubbard & Co., Merchants' Savings Loan & T. Co., H. A. Tucker & Co. oc1 ly

J. J. RICHARDS, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. Liberal Advances Made on Consignments. REFERENCES—J. H. Dunham, J. Young Scammon, Geo. W. Dole, Rumsey, Bro. & Co., Chicago; Royal Moores, Naples, Ill.; Woodruff & Co., New York; Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis; J. Bunn, banker, Springfield, Ill.; G. S. Dole, Chicago. apl6'59

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 S. Water cor. Clark st., Chicago. no25 a883

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO, Agents for the Northwest. mh22 58-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15 a126-y] E. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions. [ly30 1y-d805

MILES & WRIGHT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts, Chicago. REFER TO Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago, George Armour & Co. Chicago; Marine Bank, Chicago; J. Mitchell & Co., Bankers, Freeport, Ill. 1y11-1y-c768

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., [SUCCESSORS TO ALBERT E. NEELY & CO.,] PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. ALBERT E. NEELY...B. F. LAWRENCE...W. T. WINDIATE, E. P. LAWRENCE. Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce Generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Water-Lime, Quick-Lime, Plastering Hair, &c. 238, 238 and 240 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. jy7

T. F. CRAIG & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Live Stock, Provisions, and all kinds of Country Produce. NO. 155 KINZIE STREET, CHICAGO. je20 6m-d620

D. KREIGH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Corner of South Water and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill. D. KREIGH. [my10-ly] E. D. TAYLOR.

DRAKE & BROTHER. 224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224 Solicit the attention of the citizens of the SOUTH DIVISION to their large and carefully selected stock of WALL PAPERS, CURTAINS, BORDERS, &c., which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and General Painters. oc15-ly

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Girl sent from the office without a printed card.

CHICAGO MARBLE COMP'Y. Organized July 1st, 1859, under the general law of the State. Office and Manufactory corner of State and Washington streets. Manufacturers of Marble Mantels, Monuments, Parlor Grates, &c., &c., of superior stock and workmanship. Marble at wholesale. O. SHERMAN, H. WILSON, G. W PRICKETT, Directors.

TOILET GOODS, COMBS BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, and everything found in first-class Drug Store, for sale by STEBBINS & CRAMPTON, 135 Clark street, cor. Madison.

MOSS! MOSS!! DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage-Makers and Saddlers' purposes. In large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit at low prices. Orders from the city and country solicited. E. B. DUNHAM & CO., Commission Merchants, 95 Commercial st., and 13 Levee, St. Louis. mh11-ly-c487

ROSE GLYCERINE— A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing Qualities, recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin—Removing and Preventing Chapped or Cracked Hands, Face, Lips, and all Skin Diseases. For sale only by FENTON & CO. oc10-a646-3m

FOR THE GOLD MINES.— SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES, Hunting Knives, Flask Guns, and other Apparatus for Miners. [illegible] D. EATON & CO.

Transportation.

STEAM TO IRELAND, England, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New York and Galway Line. The staunch and powerful iron Steamer PRINCE ALBERT, Capt. Campbell, will sail from New York, on Thursday, Dec. 8th, touching at St. Johns, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails. Prices of Passage—First Class $90; Second Class $75 [illegible] Third Class $30, including free tickets to the principal cities in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding. First Cabin passage to St. Johns .... $35. For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply to the Agents of the Line. AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 20 Dearborn street. oc10 a691-6m

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1859 1859 INCORPORATED 1856. Capital .... $800,000. JNO ALLEN, Jr., President. E. A. Root, Secretary. SAM. MORGAN, Vice Pres't. E. L. FURSMAN, Treas. Having completed its arrangements for the ensuing season—this company will be prepared on the opening of navigation, with unsurpassed facilities, both on the Lakes and Canals, to transport merchandise, railroad iron, and other property, to and from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Albany, Troy and intermediate places, and ports on Lakes Erie, Michigan and Huron, by the Hudson River and Erie Canal at low rates. The work of the Erie Canal Enlargement is now advanced so near to completion the company feel warranted in guaranteeing to its customers such increased promptness and dispatch between New York and Buffalo, as to command satisfaction. A Line of first class Screw Steamers will run regularly between Chicago and Buffalo for freight and passengers during the coming season; and the undersigned is prepared to make contracts for up and down freight by Steam and Canal, or Steam on Lake and Rail to and from Buffalo, at the lowest ruling rates. This company run an Express over the New York Central Railroad and Steam on Lake, thereby insuring to their customers the choice of routes to and from New York and the West. AGENTS: Hugh Allen, General Agent, 1 Coenties' Slip, N. Y. Augustus Glover, [illegible] James H. Wilcox, 5 Astor House Building, New York. S. G. Chase, 135 Pier, Albany. do 181 River street, Troy. J. M. Wilder, Gen'l Agent, 84 State street, Boston. Lorenzo Hunter, 4 Seventh street, Tonawanda. W. F. Hurd, Mil. & Miss. Railroad Dock, Milwaukee. J. L. Hurd & Co., Hurd's Dock, Detroit. Jos. W. Tuttle, Agent, foot of State street, Chicago. se1 a674 6m

Educational.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S CHAIN OF Mercantile Colleges. Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. Scholarships good through the entire "Chain Consolidation of Bryant & Stratton's Mercantile Colleges" and of Bell's Commercial College, now conducted as one institution, under the name and style of BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON. Digby V. Bell, Joint Proprietor and Associate Principal of Chicago College. Circular and Catalogue of thirty pages furnished gratuitously on application to the undersigned. ja18dly BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

SLOAN'S DOUBLE CHAIN OF American and Foreign COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, The Great Central. The oldest and most extensive in the West is situated METHODIST CHURCH BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL. Other Colleges connected with this will be located at all commercial centers in the world. The advantages are greater and the charges less than any other Commercial College in America. Full information will be furnished gratis on application at the College or by letter. Life Scholarship only $45.00. Applicants enclose two letter stamps. Address T. J. SLOAN, President and Proprietor. se17 a478 3m

Bags.

BAGS-BAGS—BAGS—BAGS— CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 123 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Bran, Salt, Seed, &c. Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. m15-y-ly

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL. [illegible]

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.— 276 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING & GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods, Wholesale and Retail. H. H. HUSTED, 131 .... LAKE STREET .... 131 Has one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, in the city, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public. His stock of Cloths, Casimeres and Vestings is complete which will be MADE TO ORDER IN THE LATEST STYLE, And Best Manner. All goods warranted as represented. Gentlemen making their purchases here may depend upon getting value received. Also, a great variety of Youth's and Children's Clothing, of good style and quality. Remember the number, 131 Lake street. se13a490 3m H. H. HUSTED.

BURWELL AND WYANT, Manufacturers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. 8 Tremont Block, ... Dearborn Street. Would invite attention to their new stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of Golden Hill Shirts of every description and pattern. Collars, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts, Ties, Drawers, Scarf Cravats, Bosoms, Umbrellas, Dressing Robes, Traveling Shawls and Blankets, Etc. JOUVIN'S BEST KID GLOVES, $1 PER PAIR. SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER From measure and warranted to fit. se10 a892-3m

Furniture, &c.

BABCOCK & PEEK, [Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.] 171 .... Randolph Street .... 171 MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and Furnishing Hotels, etc. s16-a880-ly

Oysters.

FRESH OYSTERS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Received daily in Cans, Kegs and Shells, at the old Depot, No. 12 South Clark street, Chicago. Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to. no11847-m H. COOKE, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Can, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at shortest notice by J. W. DOANE & CO., No. 7 Dearborn street. oc29

L. B. PLATT & CO., OYSTERS FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY. No. 45 ....State Street.... No. 45 Orders from the country promptly attended to. no14 b62 4m

Elliott & Deming, (Late Rowe & Co.) Planters and Dealers in OYSTERS. Oysters in Kegs and Cans packed and shipped to all parts of the country at the Lowest Wholesale Prices. Orders addressed to Elliott & Deming, Fair Haven, Conn., or Detroit, Mich., will be promptly attended to. E. A. ELLIOTT, Detroit, Mich. J. L. DEMING, Fair Haven Conn. oc8-x3m

PROF. PACKER'S MAGIC SOAP! WHICH NEEDS BUT A TRIAL TO PROVE ITS REAL EXCELLENCE. 100 POUNDS FOR $4.00! 1st.—This preparation recommends itself to every family for its many valuable properties. It is free from causticity and potash, and may be used without injury to the skin, and the most delicate fabrics. 2d.—It saves labor, almost superseding the necessity of rubbing; washing can be done in half the time. 3d.—It is acknowledged by all who have tested its superior qualities, to be one of the greatest discoveries of the age, and its use is indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the convenience of every hotel, ship, steamboat or laundry. Try it. Directions on all Packages. Also—Prof. Packer's TYPE CLEANING SOLUTION. Manufactured by WINNING & DRAKE, 224 State street, Chicago, Ill.

STRASBURGH CELEBRATED ZOUAVE OINTMENT. NECTARINE OIL, And Shampoo Lotion. Manufactured and for sale by GREENEBAUM & CO., 145 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill. Also sold at Wholesale and Retail by FENTON & CO. 94 Lake street cor. Dearborn, and F. & M. HOOKER, 34 West Randolph street, Chicago, and by all Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas.

JUST RECEIVED—A Splendid Stock of SUPERIOR OPERA GLASSES of Voigtlander's and Bismarck's Manufacture, for sale by LOUIS MACUS, Optician, 75 South Clark street. no23b517-3w

REMOVAL.—J. Herman Wosaran has removed his office from La Salle street to Hanna's Gallery, 115 Lake street. All orders for Tuning Pianos will be promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3588. no1-x1m

Railroads.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. 1859. ......FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT...... 1859. Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago: 6:00 am—New York and Boston Express (except Sundays) arrive at Detroit 5:45 pm, [illegible] Suspension Bridge 4:25 am, Albany 3:00 pm, New York 7:00 pm, Boston 12:00 at night. 9:00 am—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Sundays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 1:30 am, and Louisville at 5:30 am. 7:00 pm—New York and Boston Express (daily)—arrive at Detroit 7:00 am, Suspension Bridge or Buffalo 5:00 pm, Albany 4:20 am, New York 11:00 am, Boston 4:30 pm. 7:00 pm—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturdays)—arrive at Cincinnati at 11:30 am, Louisville 5:00 pm. Only one train on Sunday at 7:00 pm. The 6:00 am and 7:00 pm trains connect at Paris with Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East, at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway for Montreal, Quebec, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Baggage checked through. Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, 53 Dearborn street, Chicago, at the depot, foot of Lake street. R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 13, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska. By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, save New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows: Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets. 11.15 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.) 11.15 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.) ARRIVE: 5:15 a. m.—Night Express. 11:00 p. m.—Mail and Express. Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. CONNECTIONS: At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines. At Joliet with the Rock Island R. R. west, and the "cut off" east. At Peoria Junction with the Peoria and Oquawka R. R. to Peoria, Galesburgh, Burlington, and intermediate stations. At Bloomington with the Illinois Central Railroad North and South. At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur and west to Jacksonville and Naples. At St. Louis with the Ohio and Mississippi, Pacific and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans. Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 48 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western states. Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 6.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours. Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route. Joliet Accommodation. Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 6:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:30 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 8:20. R. E. GOODELL Gen. Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN, LAKE SHORE AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY LINES. 1859-60. ......WINTER ARRANGEMENT...... 1859-60. Takes effect on and after Nov. 13. Great Through Route to New York, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Syracuse, Troy, Burlington, Detroit, Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Albany, Portland, Montreal, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Springfield, Worcester, Portland, Quebec, and all the points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New England States, and the Canadas. 6:00 am, Mail and Express leaves Chicago daily, (Sundays excepted,) via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 5:22 pm, and Detroit at 6:00 pm. 7:00 pm Night Express leaves Chicago daily, via old Michigan Road, reaching Toledo at 4:35 am, and Detroit at 7:00 am. Direct connections made at Toledo with trains on Toledo and Cleveland Road for all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. Direct connections made at Detroit with Great Western Railway to Suspension Bridge, &c. Direct connection made at Detroit with trains on Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec and Portland. Direct connections made at Cleveland to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Wheeling, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Connections made at Toledo with trains on Michigan and Dayton Road to Lima, Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati, &c. Connections made at Adrian with trains to Tecumseh, Clinton, Manchester and Jackson. No change of cars between Chicago and Detroit. Baggage checked through to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. WOODRUFF'S PATENT SLEEPING CARS accompany all night trains on this route to New York and Boston. Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West and at the Company's Office, under the Revere House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot. G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL Gen. Supt.

CHICAGO & NORTHWEST'N RAILWAY. Completed Through to Oshkosh, Wis. —FOR— Oshkosh, Green Bay, Fond du Lac, Horicon, Ripon, Berlin, Sparta, La Crosse, St. Paul, Prairie du Chein, Watertown, Madison, Janesville, Beloit, Freeport, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, &c. &c. &c. TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO STATION FROM COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STREETS. 12:15 pm Day Express—Through to Fond du Lac and Oshkosh, making direct connections for all points North and West. 6:00 pm Night Accomodation, for Janesville and way stations. TRAINS ARRIVE—11:40 am, Way Passenger. 4:30 pm, Through Express. oc18-ly GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. WINTER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 11.45 am and 11.40 pm for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 11.45 am and 9.00 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Beloit, Janesville, and intermediate places. At 4.15 pm for Dekalb, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 11:40 a.m. train. Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, General Supt. H. H. PORTER Gen. Passenger Agent.

ILLINOIS CENT. RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1859, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, for Alton, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg, New Orleans, Peoria, Galesburgh, Decatur, Springfield, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, as follows: Day Express at 11.15 a.m., Sundays excepted, arriving at St. Louis at 3.45 a.m. Cairo at at 8.35 a.m. Memphis at 4.00 p. m. Night Express at 9.30 p. m., Saturdays excepted, arriving at Peoria at 7.30 a.m.; Galesburgh at 10.15 a.m.; St. Louis at 1.30 p.m.; Cairo at 4.30 p.m. Kankakee Accommodation at 5.30 p.m. Sundays excepted arriving at Kankakee at 10.30 p. m. On Saturdays a Passenger Car will be run on this train to URBANA. Trains arrive in Chicago at 9.15 a.m. and 9.05 p. m. Elegant Sleeping Cars are run on all night trains. Baggage checked through to Cairo, St. Louis, and St. Joseph. THROUGH TICKETS For sale at the Company's Office in the Great Central Depot, also at the office of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, corner of Dearborn and Randolph streets, and at the Michigan Central Railroad Office, on Dearborn street, between Lake and Randolph streets, and at railroad offices North and East. HYDE PARK AND WOODLAWN TRAINS. Leave Chicago at 6.30 p.m. Leave Woodlawn at 7.10 p.m ... [illegible] Commutation tickets at reduced rates, good for three months, can be obtained by applying at the office of the General Passenger Agent in the Great Central Depot. W. R. ARTHUR, Superintendent. W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, June 13th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows: TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD. MAIL TRAIN. Leave Chicago.........9.00 am. Leave Cedar Rapids 5.15 am. Leave Clinton.........4.05 pm. Arrive at Clinton.........9.30 am. Arrive at Cedar Rapids.........8.15 pm. Arrive at Chicago.........5.45 pm. NIGHT TRAIN. Leave Chicago.........9.00 pm. Leave Cedar Rapids 12.00 m. Leave Clinton.........5.00 am. Arrive at Clinton.........5.30 pm. Arrive at Cedar Rapids.........9.40 am. Arrive at Chicago.........5.00 am. Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East. At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa. At Yankee Run, with stages for Toronto. At Union Grove with stages for Tipton. At Lisbon with stages for Anamosa. Also—At Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchel, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Homer, Jefferson, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs. With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo. The shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 136 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa. Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills. An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge. M. SMITH, Esq. and Supt. J. M. HAM, Genl. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA. Connecting Direct in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route. Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of Cars or Conductors. Smoking Cars are attached to each Train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted. Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Lines connect for Baltimore and Washington. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 3 A.M. Express. Arrive in Philadelphia at 8 P.M., and Baltimore at 6 P.M. And in New York at 10.25 P.M. Trains connect at Pittsburgh with the 3 P.M. Fast Line. Arrive in Philadelphia 1 P.M., Baltimore at 1 A.M., and in New York at 12.25 P.M. Mail Trains leave Pittsburgh at 6 A.M., arriving at Philadelphia 11 P.M., New York 4.30 A.M. Six daily trains between Philadelphia and New York; two daily trains between New York and Boston. Through tickets (all Rail) are good on either of the above trains. Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington Lines. Tickets Eastward may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also, on board any of the regular line of steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio rivers; and tickets Westward at the offices of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore or Philadelphia. FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE. Ask for Tickets by Pittsburgh. The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago, makes this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT NORTHWEST. The connecting of tracts by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the travelling public. Parties shipping Eastward will find it to their advantage to ship by this route. For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; [illegible] [illegible] FREIGHTS WESTWARD. By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by rail direct. The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. The Rates of Freight to any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R." Merchants in the West ordering goods from the East, will do well to direct them to be shipped by this route. [illegible] H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. [illegible] THOS. A. SCOTT, General Supt. Altoona, Pa.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. On and after Tuesday, Nov. 15th, 1859, trains will run as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted:) LEAVE RACINE. At 11:45 A. M., Meeting at Clinton trains leaving Chicago at 12:15 P. M., by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and arriving at Freeport at [illegible] P. M., in time for trains on the Illinois Central R. R., for the West and South—arriving at Freeport at 7:15 P. M. LEAVE FREEPORT. At 9:25 A.M., on arrival of trains from Dunleith, and connecting at Racine with trains on the Milwaukee and Chicago R. R., for Milwaukee and Chicago. At 1:25 P. M. Accommodation train leaves Beloit for Racine at 7:15 A. M., connecting at Clinton with train on Chicago and Northwestern Railway for Chicago—arriving at Chicago at 11:45 A. M.—and returning at 5:35 P. M. Tickets sold to all points on the Mississippi River at rates as low as by any other route, and with the quickest dispatch. ROBERT HARRIS, Supt. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. New conveniences and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c. Passengers by this route, will have the benefit of all the Eastern market at no additional cost. Baggage checked through. Trains leave the depot, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, West Side, as follows: 6:30 A. M. Morning Express, daily (Sundays excepted). 7:00 P. M. Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted). Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads, and connecting also south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and all interior towns of Ohio and Virginia. The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also with Bellefontaine Line for Dayton and Cincinnati. FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE. Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States. Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find agents and omnibuses at the depot, to receive them and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars. Sleeping cars accompany each train. Tickets for sale at all the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, and at the Depot West Side, corner of Canal and Van Buren streets, Chicago. Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne. B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent. JAS. W. MUNSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. From November 14th, 1859, Trains will leave at 7:15 am and 12:15 pm for Milwaukee and intermediate stations, connecting with La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad. Waukegan Accommodation train leaves at 4:30 pm. M. L. SYKES JR., Supt.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, November 14th, Passenger Trains will run from Chicago as follows: 11.15 A. M., Sundays excepted, for Burlington and Quincy. 11.15 P. M., Saturdays excepted. 4.15 P. M., Sundays excepted, for Mendota. SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY, AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 20th, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave Chicago as follows: 11:15 a.m. Sundays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island and Davenport. 11:15 p.m. Saturdays excepted, for Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Iowa City, Muscatine and Washington. 4:30 p.m. Sundays excepted, for Joliet. JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. ST. JOHN, General Ticket Agent.

1859 GREAT 1860 Central Short Line Route —VIA— PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO, AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS, TO ALL EASTERN CITIES. CLARKE & CO., THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS, Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office, 72 Dearborn Street, and at depot of P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago; or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh. The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 2 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia. oc29 a732 2m

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, OF CANADA. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE WESTERN STATES. On and after the 7th of November, the Agent in Liverpool of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. will contract freight from LIVERPOOL TO CHICAGO, at the following very low rates: DRY GOODS, per ton measurement .... 38s. HARDWARE, in cases and casks, per 2,240 lbs .... 29 [illegible] TIN, ZINC, STEEL and CHAIN .... 29 CROCKERY, IRON in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,240 lbs .... 29 [illegible] The above includes ALL CHARGES, except Marine Insurance from Liverpool to Portland. Merchants are particularly requested to forward Bills of Lading and Invoices of value by mail, pre-paid, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine, in order that the Customs regulations may be complied with without any delay. The Steamers will sail between Liverpool and Portland NOT LESS than once a fortnight. Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. Apply, for further information, to JAMES WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, Chicago, Ill. M. PENNINGTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Montreal, C. E. oc20 a716 6m

Groceries, Provisions, &c.

NEWELL SNOW, GROCER —AND— Commission Merchant 112 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO. STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES Of Every Variety, AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH! ALL GOODS WARRANTED. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF PRATT'S CELEBRATED CAST-STEEL AXES, The best Axe ever offered in this market. NEWELL SNOW. je8-6m-d850 No. 112 Dearborn street.

D. B. WINTON GROCER, NO. 109......STATE STREET......NO. 109 Now in store and to arrive, a full fresh stock of Assorted Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, Offering at very low figures for CASH! CASH! CASH! CASH! TEAS—Fine Young Hyson, Imperial, Gunpowder, Oolong, Fresh Breakfast. COFFEE—Old Government Java, Mocha, Rio, Santos, Maracaibo, Laguayra. NEW YORK REFINED SUGARS AND SYRUPS, FRESH CAN FRUITS, PICKLES & PRESERVES. Goods at wholesale at as low rates as any house in town. oc22 a731 3m

WORCESTER SAUCE. MADE BY E. F. DIXIE. We recommend this Sauce to the attention of Hotels, Saloons, Eating Houses and Private Families, as equal to any imported, and at much less price, and believe that on trial it will be found to give entire satisfaction. For sale in kegs, by the gallon, and in pint and half pint bottles, at wholesale and retail, by GOSS & ROAG, No. 42 North Clark street. no11b49-3m

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just arrived. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do. 200 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 73 Dearborn st.

200 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BARRELS PLANTATION NEW MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. REFINED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

350 BBLS. SYRUPS, assorted qualities. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1,200 BAGS RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,000 BXS. "PURE & BEST" SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BXS. CASTILE SOAP. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 BBLS. RE-BOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1200 HF. CHESTS TEA, a complete assortment. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

5 TONS SALTPETRE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED OIL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

ESTATE OF JOSIAH H. GERVAIS, Deceased.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the Estate of Josiah H. Gervais, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement at a regular term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the Third Monday of January, A. D. 1860, being the 16th day thereof. LEROY M. SHEROULD, Administratrix. HENRY W. WILMARTH, Administrator. Chicago, November 28th, 1859. no29-b81-6w

KENOSHA WATER CURE.— This Institution is situated in one of the pleasantest cities on Lake Michigan, 50 miles north of Chicago. It has been thoroughly refitted for the reception of patients. The building is large and convenient, and has an abundance of pure soft water. Particular attention will be given to Diseases of Females. For particulars and circulars, address E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, H. T. SEELYE, Physician. Kenosha, Wis. Nov. 28, 1859.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND ROSIN. Also Tallow and Resin Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by GEO. E. WINCHESTER, 214 Kinzie street.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE, PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY, EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles... OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK ST. TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE: Daily, delivered in city, by carrier, per week... Daily, delivered in city, per year... Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per year... Daily, to Mail Subscribers, per six months... Tri-Weekly, per year... Weekly, single subscribers... [illegible] Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE

Press & Tribune. CHICAGO

FATHER CHINIQUY.

In another column of this [illegible] TRIBUNE we give a detailed [illegible] condition of the French Catholics at Kankakee, for which [illegible] iquy, their pastor and head, [illegible] tour throughout New England [illegible] It was prepared by a gentleman [illegible] office, who went to St. Anne [illegible] and saw with his own eyes [illegible] tells; and our readers, East [illegible] depend upon the exact truth [illegible] Upon the strength of his narrative [illegible] hesitation in warning our Eastern [illegible] they are abusing themselves [illegible] relieve the distress of these people [illegible] not exist. Father Chiniquy's [illegible] ishoners are probably better off [illegible] have been in all their lives [illegible] are not suffering for any of [illegible] and many of them are enjoying [illegible] of life. Their church [illegible] hands of Protestants and is not [illegible] wrested from them. In the exercise [illegible] rights as citizens they are with [illegible] In their prospects for the future [illegible] ought to see as many bright [illegible] to the lot of men with their [illegible] success in this world's battle [illegible] in debt for their land, or a great [illegible] of; true, they are poor; true, [illegible] economy to make both ends [illegible] same things are true of half [illegible] and every other State; and the [illegible] they ought to be singled out as [illegible] a special charitable effort, is a [illegible] of Father Chiniquy himself. [illegible] no more of this impudent begging [illegible] the mistaken and unnecessary [illegible] Eastern friends. If they deem [illegible] lend these French a helping hand [illegible] their separation from Rome, [illegible] stood here why their gratuities [illegible] The "suffering dodge" is exposed [illegible] events do not prove that the [illegible] Protestantism is also a fabrication [illegible] prophets.

Twelve Harper's Ferry Insurgents [illegible] Canada.

The Muscatine *Journal* learns [illegible] of Edwin and Barclay Coppic, [illegible] Springdale, Cedar County, Iowa, [illegible] letter from the latter, who is [illegible] stating that he and eleven of [illegible] have arrived safely in Her Britannic [illegible] dominions. Four of them were [illegible] so severely that his comrades [illegible] carry him most of the time for [illegible] days of their flight. Barclay Coppic [illegible] the number for whose arrest Gov. [illegible] a reward of $500 each.

Statistics of the Late National [illegible]

Editors Press and Tribune:

Some time ago, the writer asked [illegible] that of others, in collecting reliable [illegible] the late National Fair of Chicago [illegible] work has been found much more [illegible] was anticipated, and though Railroad [illegible] whom I depended for certain information [illegible] mostly responded, at much greater [illegible] far more in detail than I expected [illegible] been delay in one or two instances [illegible] of our longest lines are not yet [illegible] ed—though approximate estimates [illegible] herein, for the purpose of making [illegible] abstract of the interesting matter [illegible] for immediate reference.

The present object of this paper [illegible] ous. It is intended to show [illegible] Chicago and the Northwest the [illegible] point for establishing Annual Fairs [illegible] character and equal or superior [illegible] ducted in a more economical [illegible] plan than the one in question [illegible] though it was an unparalleled [illegible] many respects, was not got up [illegible] waste, nor consummated without [illegible] fusion and an unnecessary amount [illegible] dual dissatisfaction. Still, the [illegible] the capabilities of Chicago, and [illegible] success of a like enterprise in [illegible] further shows the feasibility, and [illegible] vantages of local organizations, [illegible] figures for national exhibitions [illegible] ceeding $10,000 was raised by [illegible] make temporary arrangements for [illegible] —three-fourths wasted—while [illegible] would have put up better permanent [illegible] and less than one-half the money [illegible] the United States Society to pay [illegible] and per diem allowance of its [illegible] and employees, would pay the [illegible] an able ACTUARY, and all needful [illegible] individual expenses, premiums [illegible] no man of observation and experience [illegible] to put the annual receipts of such [illegible] contemplate, a less than $25,000 [illegible] bable margin for $10,000 more.

Now, without the least desire to [illegible] derogate from the real value and [illegible] ing of the U. S. Agricultural Society [illegible] of my present argument assume [illegible] remark that its popularity has so [illegible] late, and though paying expenses [illegible] Fairs could scarcely have been carried [illegible] The inference is, therefore, plain [illegible] great success was due to the local [illegible] vigorous efforts of Western men, [illegible] the prestige of a name, or any [illegible] tion on the part of the officers of [illegible] organization.

Fairs are living institutions [illegible] to insure the largest amount of [illegible] cially, a permanent location, with [illegible] sary elements, in perfection, above [illegible] These elements are: First, cheap [illegible] railroad connections; Second, easy [illegible] commodations for visitors; [illegible] confidence in the management [illegible] Fair. Fourth, the editor's pen [illegible] of printer's ink; and all these [illegible] cago and the country round us [illegible] twice proved that we could outdo [illegible] ever been done before in the way [illegible] lating fairs; and it is now time [illegible] we can do for the great industrial [illegible] the country by a permanent location [illegible] western fair.

State societies may well boast [illegible] tries" for exhibition at their fairs [illegible] —and they are usually satisfied [illegible] the way of receipts, and great [illegible] these approach $15,000.

And though we all talk about [illegible] visitors from a distance, statistics [illegible] this was never obtained outside [illegible] readily accessible cities. With [illegible] of hot rivalry, and the great [illegible] the figures show less than 12,000 [illegible] road to Freeport; while at Cincinnati [illegible] 27,333 officially reported, and the [illegible] est lines, with numerous connections [illegible] hear from, a moderate comparison [illegible] which gives us near 40,000 visitors [illegible] Add to this the official list of [illegible] $33,000 receipts—not including [illegible] tributed by citizens, for fitting [illegible] I think the argument may be [illegible] ures, which follow. Very cordially [illegible] JOHN [illegible]

[illegible] Abstract of Railroad Reports, of [illegible]

[illegible]